



Hello Chucklers, this is Alf. I'm the trustee for the Bovine Semen Research Foundation (BSRF) and the \$20 name competition prize money has gone to my Foundation in protest of your apathy and deadshittedness (big word). Do you realise that because of your attitude, you will be stuck with the name of WORONI for the next twenty years? To the people who contributed their suggestions for a new name, we thank you, but due to the lack of interest we regret that the \$20 cannot be awarded to anyone.

I also should inform you dear readers, that it has come to my attention (through a reliable source of course)

that the end of the world has been predicted for next Tuesday, 7th August at approximately 1.15pm, so you had all better crawl back into your little holes. Bye Bye

Three red rhinoceros stamps to —
Stephen Rice
Brendan Parkes
Tony Ayres
Chris Keats
Ian Proctor
Tim Harris
& Peta, who all helped get this miserable issue together.

This, the misery
issue, 15.

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Ieth Paterson
Tony Lambert
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letters

Dear Eds,

Chris Keats submitted an article to Woroni (issue 23/7) upon the virtues of student demonstrations and urging one and all to rally on 21/8. I am concerned enough to urge otherwise; concerned because the end result is (I hope) the same as Mr Keats': better treatment for students.

Governments I agree, DO take notice of demos (which ARE often uncouth and undesirable). A demonstration by students is a ready-made excuse for Fraser to point to the student body and say "look how they are wasting our funds! Aren't they disgusting" If anything, rallies are an excuse for Fraser to CUT funds, and as we've all seen he needs little enough excuse to do that. Strange to say, there are other ways to show the Government that people are dissatisfied. Petitioning and lobbying constantly tend to bear more fruit than trampling the lawn in front of Parliament House, which pleases only the T.V. stations.

If solidarity and action (1) exist in the student body and (2) are important, then why doesn't Mr Keats urge instead that students take enough action to actually show solidarity at S.A. meetings (No quorum this week; it seems we haven't even 1% solidarity). And what does he mean by "unable to influence Government by vote?" I voted. However the bulk of Australians preferred the Maladministration as is their free democratic right. Or isn't THAT good enough? And speaking of legitimacy, how genuine is a demo that attracts more members than an S.A. meeting concerning said rally PLUS all other methods open to influence the Governmental course of action. Conversely how "effective" would a rally of under forty people be?

Furthermore, did the Vietnam march [in Australia] have any effect? Or could it have been the minor detail that the Yanks were pulling out that played a major part. Even granting Mr Keats' fantasy that the marches were the deciding factor, are the crowds who marched then going to march for us? I think not.

Now for the strangest part of the rallying call. Anybody can see that "to not march" in no way implies "to do nothing" — anybody except Mr Keats. He believes that anybody who petitions a government who talks to it in a "civilized" manner is foredoomed to failure. . . . you CANNOT hope to change that fact [your position as lowest of Governmental priorities] POLITELY" (his emphasis). I doubt that an egg on Fraser's suit or a din in his ears will favourably 'influence' him. Far better to send a group of hypocritically suited and short-haired delegates from AUS representing the nation's students than to wave a very red rug in front of a savage bull.

Finally, if one ignores/disagrees with/discounts all of my previous arguments. I leave the question, "Why demonstrate on the 21st" I can think of

no worse date. If one is hoping to change the Budget on the day it is brought down then one had better check one's head for holes; apart from the usual five. A protest after the demonstration would provide arguments against the Government decision, or one a month beforehand MIGHT against gigantic odds (translate: my vanity and faith in my arguments) affect the Government's actions.

So please; stay away from the August 21 rally; write and lobby and do what you can; attend S.A. meetings; and, in total agreement with Mr Keats, DON'T sit on your ass and do nothing.

Yours sincerely,
Bob Quiggin

Dear Eds,

Recently, I was nastily jolted out of my euphoric niche among the thongs of those constituting the formidable apathetic element in the university in so far as so called "fart-arse" student politics is concerned. Indeed, my wrath was palpably incurred by certain persons affiliated with conservative organisations on campus.

Despite the fundamental issue of the question of the nature of the sort of scurrilous affront to student liberties that the Secession Society are contemplating, there is the rather more pertinent one of whether or not this motley assortment of callous [. . .] should be given the benefits of student funds. They do, after all, want to secede, and yet they want resources from that body from which they desire to do so. Is this not a pungent contradiction?

Yes, comrades, it was only yesterday that the chief mercenary of this wretched group of people was seen and heard to be prancing around the library in an endeavour to get people to join the secessionists so as to get the compulsory number of names to enable them to qualify for funds. What an audacious arsehole he is!

So really, what the secessionists are indulging in is political whoredom. Such an attitude, I think, is [. . .] intolerable . . . unless your name happens to be Machiavelli!

Roymond J. Charisma.

Dear Eds,

Frankly I find it astounding that anyone could make up the sort of letter being attributed to the immediate past-president of the Liberal Soc. Firstly not one member of the Liberal Society Executive knew of its text or addressee; secondly the issues referred to are fictitious, the "leaked" documents are two years' old and have been released to the public by Carrick's office; thirdly why was Gunn going through Riddell's files? And where is her silver Parker Pen? Well!

Phil Eliason.

Dear Sirs & Madam,

RE: MR MICHAEL YABSLEY

We act for Mr Yabsley. Our client has had drawn to his attention issue No. 9, Volume 31 of the publication "Woroni" on page 4 of which appears an article accompanied by the heading "Dirty Rands". The article makes a number of allegations prefaced by the words "The South African Department of Information has had 64 million Rand (about A\$64 million to spend on 'dirty tricks' to promote South Africa's interests.

In addition, the article publishes certain correspondence between our client and Rotarians in South Africa accompanied by the following words:

"This is an extract from the journal 'Rotary in Africa'. It presents a letter from Michael Yabsley, a Liberal activist well known to us here. It was alleged in the first issue of National Student this year that Yabsley had received \$6,000 from a wealthy Canberra Liberal for his court actions against our Association and A.U.S. From this document it would appear that Michael's connections extend well beyond the Liberal party into that heart of conservatism in Canberra, the South African embassy. With 432 million of 'Muldergate money' floating around this could present serious questions as to who is actually funding the attacks upon student organisations in Australia."

Our client strongly resents and denies the allegations contained in the matter referred to. In particular, he denies that he has received \$6,000 from a "Canberra Liberal" in respect of any Court actions, and he denies any suggestion of a "connection" with any amounts of money alleged to emanate from the South African Department of Information or any other South African source.

Our client is concerned that the matter complained of is seriously defamatory of his reputation in that it contains suggestions and innuendos that are quite incapable of substantiation and are, in fact, untrue.

Accordingly, we are instructed to demand that the following be published in the next issue of "Woroni" (which we understand is due on 6 August):

"In the last issue of 'Woroni' there appeared an article under the heading "Dirty Rands" in connection with which the name of Mr Michael Yabsley was mentioned. It was there stated that Mr Yabsley had received \$6,000 from a wealthy Canberra Liberal for his Court actions against the Australian National University Students' Association and A.U.S. It was implied that Mr Yabsley, or some other person with whom he had a connection, may have been the recipient of certain monies from South Africa.

Mr Yabsley denies these matters and we accept this denial. We unreservedly retract any suggest-

ion that Mr Yabsley is or ever has been either directly or indirectly, the recipient or beneficiary of monies from any South African source and apologises to Mr Yabsley for the distress which the previous publication has caused him."

In default of such publication, we have instructions to take all action that may be necessary to protect our client's reputation including, if necessary the institution of proceedings.

Yours faithfully,

Minter, Simpson & Co.
Solicitors & Notaries.

read this, slugs

You are called slug unless you attended last S.A. meeting, or tendered apologies. And only about 45 out of the 4,800 students at this university escape sluggishness by those criteria. Why are you at this university? If solely to attend classes (and occasionally eat, drink and sleep in tutorials), then you must lead a very boring life. Politics is alive and well at S.A. meetings — but only if you attend. Similarly social awareness.

On the agenda for Wednesday 8th August:

AUS referendum, donation to CHAPS, changing AUS constitution, choice of Bush-week charity, support for childcare, Indo-Chinese refugees, report from the occupied house.

Be there: it only takes a few hours from your fortnight.

8.00pm, Wednesday, 8th August
in the Union Bistro,
(i.e. Refectory Extension)

HIROSHIMA
OPEN DAY

Sunday August 5, 12-8pm at the
Environment Centre
(off Kingsley Street, Acton)

CEREMONY

Monday August 6, 12.30-1.15pm
at the Australian War Memorial



WOMEN HAVE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF PRECAUTION

In one of the Alternative News Service publications there is an article concerning one particular woman's problems with the use of IUD's. The woman was using a Copper 7 and apparently she developed Pelvic Inflammatory Disease as a reaction to the IUD. After two operations she had a complete hysterectomy.

This woman was not the only one to suffer complications. One woman had complications when it was found that a Copper 7 had inverted and it is reported that at least 15 women have died from complications from the Dalkan Shield.

The story goes on Perez (the woman who had to have the hysterectomy) decided to sue the manufacturers of the Copper 7. This in itself turned out to be a major problem as she was up against a very tough solicitor who used every sexist trick in the book. He accused Perez of having contracted gonorrhoea and of being promiscuous. Her doctor stated that Perez did not have gonorrhoea so the solicitor tried to prove the doctor incompetent.

Apart from having to have a hysterectomy, Perez was degraded by a man in the courts, a man who is supposedly standing for equality and justice. Women should not have to go through this rubbish to find precautionary measures that will make sex lives much less limited without risking health. Perhaps if more money was spent on research into the effects of existing forms of contraception, or research for new, more effective forms of contraception, women would not have to take all the risks and shit while men played god with women's bodies.

WANT A JOB FOR THE AUGUST/SEPTEMBER HOLIDAYS?

C.H.A.P.S. is employing 13 students in an extended programme for the holiday period August 27 - September 7.

- involving working/playing/supervising kids aged 4 - 12.

Contact Student Employment Office.

- An angry, disillusioned generation of young people was being created by the Federal Government restrictive policies, the NSW Minister for Education, Mr Eric Bedford said tonight.

He told the Annual Conference of the Federation of Parents and Citizens Associations that the time had come for the Federal Government to weigh up the social consequences of its policies rather than just look to the economic effects.

'The absence of any prospect for young people is creating another lost generation - lost in this case by government policies and planning,' the Minister said.

'It is a generation of young people that looks back in anger on an education system which could not promise a reward for skills and looks forward in bitterness to a future of part-time work and social service payments.

'The time has come to ask whether the present restrictive policies, whatever their economic rationale, are creating a socially explosive mixture.'



'History has shown, particularly this century, that embittered and disillusioned young people fall easily under the sway of ideologies of the right and left.'

Mr Bedford said the economic policies adopted by the Federal Government had made it impossible for many school leavers to find jobs, yet little consideration was given to their rights and needs.

He said education had an important role to play in preparing young people for the world and impressing on them the value of self-development.

But the Fraser Government 'year by year lays the axe into education further,' he said.

Mr Bedford said federal cutbacks would result in a 14 million dollar cutback in government school building programmes next year as well as a likely reduction of two million dollars in general recurrent funding.

The actions of the Federal Government had shown that it lacked conviction in the importance of education, he said.

- Leading playwright David Williamson has resigned as an ABC Commissioner today after only ten months because of disagreements over the 11-member commission's role in current affairs programming.

Mr Williamson said the Commissioners were 'very conservative people and my presence was simply legitimising their actions.'

He said he was deeply concerned that the Commissioners have been sanitising and minimising current affairs for a long time and that there is a wide spread of trivialisation in the ABC.'

Mr Williamson said he had found it profoundly disturbing that some Commissioners regularly brought long lists of complaints to Commission meetings about ABC reporters and interviews.

'The complaints invariably dealt with the way that conservative politicians, particularly Joh Bjelke-Petersen, were interviewed,' he said.

'They asked questions that were too probing or too controversial: questions were raised about the alleged indignity of subjecting people in great authority to whipper-snapper reporters.'

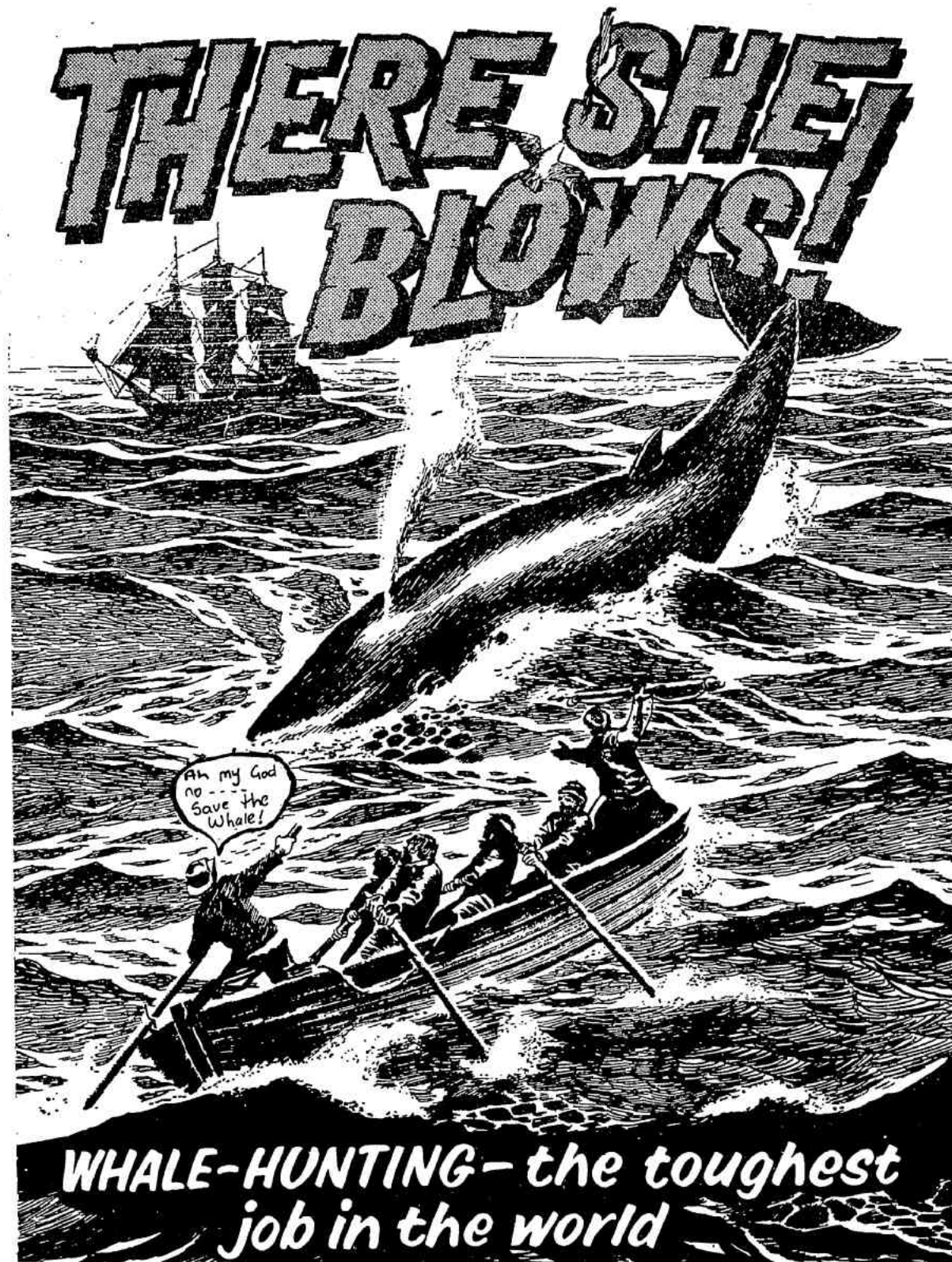
'When I saw the Commissioners moving in a very heavy way on current affairs I just did not want to be associated any longer with them.'

Q. How many Californians does it take to change a light globe?

A. Four

Q. Why four?

A. One to change the globe and three to share the experience.



christmas island if the fight goes on much longer

On the cold and rainy afternoon of the 27th of this month WORONT paid a visit to a very bleak looking tent on the laws outside Parliament House. Inside were six workers from Christmas Island beginning a hunger strike to prompt Government action on their wage claims with the British Phosphate Commission (B.P.C.). Their mood was sombre and determined. They have to be, for as well as the worst of Canberra winter, they are facing the 'full on' bureaucratic bloody-mindedness of both of these institutions

Christmas Island is about 54 square miles of lush jungle in the Indian Ocean about 300 miles from Djakarta. Due to the efforts of untold numbers of birds over untold centuries the place is now extremely rich in phosphate. So rich in fact that the Island supplies 40 per cent of Australian and New Zealand's total fertiliser needs. In 1919, in order to mine phosphate from several similar enriched Pacific islands, the British, Australian and New Zealand governments set up the B.P.C. In 1948 the Commission took over Christmas Island. 1958 saw the "dangerous radical" Lee Kuan Yew come to power in Singapore. In order that the Australian and New Zealand farmers could continue to reap the benefits of cheap phosphate the Island was annexed from Singapore to become an Australian territory. Despite this sovereignty the British Phosphate Commissioners have total control of this piece of the Commonwealth.

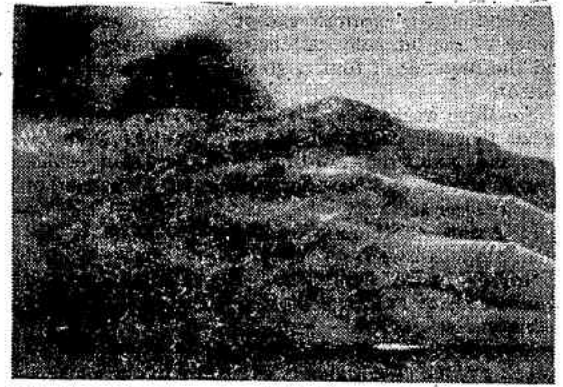
The basic wage of the 1700 Asian workers on the island is \$55.38 a week. There are no social welfare benefits nor indeed any of the rights of Australian citizenry, unless one was born there or who happened to live on the Island before Australia bought it in 1958. No workers are allowed to own land, the Commission owns everything, even the local store. There are few old people on Christmas Island. Workers are 'repatriated' to Singapore or Malaysia at the end of their useful working lives. The workers have no say in the matter. The Commission adheres to this rule even if it means separating loved ones.

The workers outside Parliament House told us that single men live in dormitories in rooms no bigger than the average Australian bathroom. Only last year did they manage to secure thin mattresses to place on their plank board beds. When, in 1975, Mike Grimes, a school teacher on the Island, made moves toward forming the Union of Christmas Island Workers, there was, not surprisingly, considerable support for the idea.

The Union has managed since its inception in 1975 to raise the minimum wages for Asian workers from just over \$30 a week to \$45 \$45 and later to the standing \$55.38. The Union's current claims are for a \$30 a week pay rise; full parity with mainland wages within a year; full Australian Citizenship rights for all islanders; and for the Australian Government to assume complete control of the affairs of the island. The B.P.C. has offered a rise of \$4.80 per week. It has also aggravated the problem somewhat by standing down 300 workers in May for refusing to load ships while suffering from "swirling, choking conditions and poor visibility". Just to make it all legitimate the B.P.C. summoned Arbitration Commissioner Taylor to the island to insert a stand down clause for them.

During the subsequent negotiations between the Union, Taylor and B.P.C.'s Queens Counsel (flown in from Melbourne) on June 21-23 the B.P.C. questioned Taylor's authority to decide on back pay for the 300 workers stood down. Cables from Canberra

on June 22 obviously resolved the question of authority. The B.P.C. withdrew its objections and Taylor granted the strikers a deferred back wage payment. The workers rejected the decision, Taylor issued a stand down order and the Unions secretary, Gordon Bennett, got up and informed the Arbitrator "that tomorrow you will not be leaving the island on the union's chartered jet". At this stage the situation became very tense. A B.P.C. executive's car was stoned outside the makeshift courtroom. Explosives for blasting were taken into police custody and the island buzzed with rumours of police reinforcements arriving from the mainland. The following morning brought a relief to the situation as the island's acting administrator, Tom Paterson, finally asserted his responsibilities and invited all the parties to Government House to negotiate more rationally. It was the first time an administrator had intervened in a dispute during 21 years of Australian rule. This suggested to the Union that their 'bloodless coup' had broken the Commission's overriding power on the island.



*The dark dot in the centre of this old man's hand is a reminder of the days when the B.P.C. tattooed coolies departing for the island so that it could keep tabs on them. The man, Mr Leong Sang, 66, is one of the two or three old people on the island. After the Australian take-over of the island from Singapore in 1958, he could not return because he had no papers. The tattoo mark is his only official identification. Mr. Leong now makes his living making Chinese dumplings.

UNCLAS 25 JULY 79
FROM WELLINGTON
TO BENNETT TELEX AA 62529 CANBERRA
NEW ZEALAND, THROUGH THE CHRISTMAS ISLAND PHOSPHATE COMMISSION WHICH IS A PARTNER IN THE CHRISTMAS ISLAND PHOSPHATE MINING OPERATION ON CHRISTMAS ISLAND. NEW ZEALAND IS ALSO A PRINCIPAL CUSTOMER OF THE PHOSPHATE PRODUCED AND AS SUCH, MUST BE CONCERNED WITH THE ECONOMICS OF THIS OPERATION. THE NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT IS NOT, HOWEVER, A PARTY TO THE PRESENT WAGE NEGOTIATIONS, AND IT WOULD NOT BE PROPER FOR IT TO COMMENT ON THE MATTERS BEING DISCUSSED.

- ROUTINE -
ISLAND AGREEMENT WITH AUSTRALIA

Taken by JB
Thursday, July 26

In response to telegram to my office from Peter Cullen.
Advise that this is a matter that should be resolved by normal negotiations and arbitrational procedures. It would be inappropriate for the New Zealand Government to become directly involved.

Responsibility for the island has yet to be fully assumed by the Government in Canberra however. At the time of writing one of the workers on hunger strike outside Parliament House has already collapsed from the effects of his ordeal. He now languishes in hospital. The others remain, further determined in their efforts to gain a wage rise that will only give them a basic wage half that of the national average. For the service these people do Australia it would not seem too much to ask. The Government, however, chooses to drag its feet and has been delaying negotiations on the pretext that they must consult with the New Zealand government. Direct inquiries made on the 25th and 26th of July indicate that the New Zealand government disclaims any responsibility in the dispute (see the cables above). Whether the government is stalling because of gross bureaucratic incompetence, or for the sake of union bashing, or simply because they have a racially biased assessment of work value, remains to be seen. Knowing the Fraser Government it is likely to be a combination of all reasons.

A petition is now in the S.A. Office supporting the Christmas Islanders' claims. It might not be much, but signing it is something you can do to help those courageous men starving outside Parliament House right now.



*Mr Paterson (left) the Acting Administrator, poses with union secretary Gordon Bennett for an historic photograph outside Government House.

south africa vs. the world council of churches

(bloody
murderable
isn't it?)

Long-standing suspicions among the churches that South Africa has been secretly financing a campaign to sabotage the World Council of Churches were dramatically strengthened recently in the British press.

Allegations about the campaign came to light during investigations by Britain's *Guardian* newspaper into "Muldergate", the South Africa Department of Information scandal. The paper reported claims that fugitive information chief Dr Eschel Rhoodie ploughed more than £200,000 a year into the Christian League of Southern Africa to pay for a misinformation operation against the WCC, including the formation of a rival organization called the International Network of Confessing Christians.

"The South African Government", read the report, "is bitterly antagonistic towards the World Council of Churches because of the organization's support for African liberation groups. The *Guardian* has been reliably informed that the League was receiving funds from South Africa's now-defunct Department of Information as long ago as 1975. In 1977 a League leader and . . . Dr Eschel Rhoodie drew up a detailed plan to fight the WCC."

When the news broke, WCC General Secretary Philip Potter told the press: "We had been aware that behind the attacks against the WCC there was a concerted campaign, masterminded by someone. The timings of these attacks, the use of the same phrases and even mistakes in spelling, all made this clear."

Perhaps the WCC had been somewhat naive, in the best sense of the term, in openly showing solidarity with the oppressed and thus exposing itself. "Perhaps we were not sufficiently conscious of the fact that we were dealing with a very implacable group of people who would use any means to discredit us," said Dr Potter.

The first signs that the WCC was to become the target of a big propaganda war emerged in 1974. Full-page advertisements signed by an anonymous "Club of Ten" suddenly appeared in leading newspapers in Western Europe, the USA, Australia and New Zealand hitting out at grants from the WCC's Special Fund of the Programme to Combat Racism (PCR) to liberation movements in Southern Africa.

These advertisements, it was subsequently reported in the South Africa Rand Daily Mail, were secretly paid for by the South Africa Information Department which channelled over \$450,000 from 1973-75 through a British barrister Judge Gerald Sparrow.

Network of bribery

The latest revelations, however, go much further. Rhoodie's allegations through his tape recordings, of an astonishing network of bribery have forced the resignation of former Information Minister Connie Mulder and implicated the South African Government at the highest level. And among the multi-million bag of "dirty tricks" he says were used to buy a better image for South Africa was an elaborate scheme to damage the WCC.

The Christian League, founded in 1974 and claiming a membership of some 50,000 people, is led by Methodist minister Fred Shaw, an arch-proponent of the WCC and the South African Council of Churches (SACC). He has denied that the League receives government money. "We are a purely Christian organization — not a political

front or anything like that," he told the *Guardian*.

But the newspaper's findings suggest that from 1975 onwards, the government funded the League's newspaper *Encounter* and stepped up support in 1977, worried that the WCC was becoming a bigger threat to South Africa:

"With South African Government money the League was to open offices in America and London. It was also to expand its magazine, step up its guest programme for overseas visitors, organize seminars and launch an ambitious publishing programme aimed at exposing the WCC's "marxist" ties."

Defend . . . and destroy

League leaders make no secret of their position. A brochure intro-

Marching partners

Another leading light in the INCC is Anglican minister and former missionary Arthur Lewis, who, as a Rhodesian senator, was banned from the UK earlier this year. He is chairman of the Rhodesian Christian Group (sister organization to the League) which marched last November with the British racist group, the National Front, to lay a wreath to white Rhodesians who fought in both world wars.

In Arthur Lewis' recent newsletter few escape his wrath: "This is indeed the hour of darkness. Not only does Rhodesia face the attack of avowed communists: the British and US governments howl with the pack as of course does the godless United Nations — and the WCC."

The decision of the WCC Central Committee in Jamaica to continue its

organization.

President of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, the Rev. Dr D.C. Veysie, has written to League chairman Fred Shaw asking for a full disclosure of the organization's funding. In an April 5 statement, Dr Veysie said he found the explanations to date unsatisfactory and to illustrate why, quoted Mr Shaw's own statement: "If we receive money from the South African Government and it is given to us (so) that we don't know who gave it to us and with no strings attached, then the South African Government must be praised as the most Christian Government in the world because it is only helping aid the defence of the faith."

Other anti-racist groups as well as the WCC were targets of the South African dirty tricks brigade. "Dr Rhoodie", the *Guardian* says, "claimed that in Germany £73,000 a year was spent to support the German-Afrikaan Association. About £53,000 was included in the budget to set up a religious institute to counter the anti-South African stance of the Lutheran Church."

Information on the Rhoodie tapes also points to attempted disruption of the very active Dutch anti-apartheid movement plus efforts to jeopardize the anti-apartheid movement in Britain. British Anti-Apartheid, which receives funds from the Special Fund of the WCC's Programme to Combat Racism, has previously uncovered evidence to suggest that a counterfeit petition was produced in 1977 with the connivance of the South African Embassy in London.

Counterfeit campaign

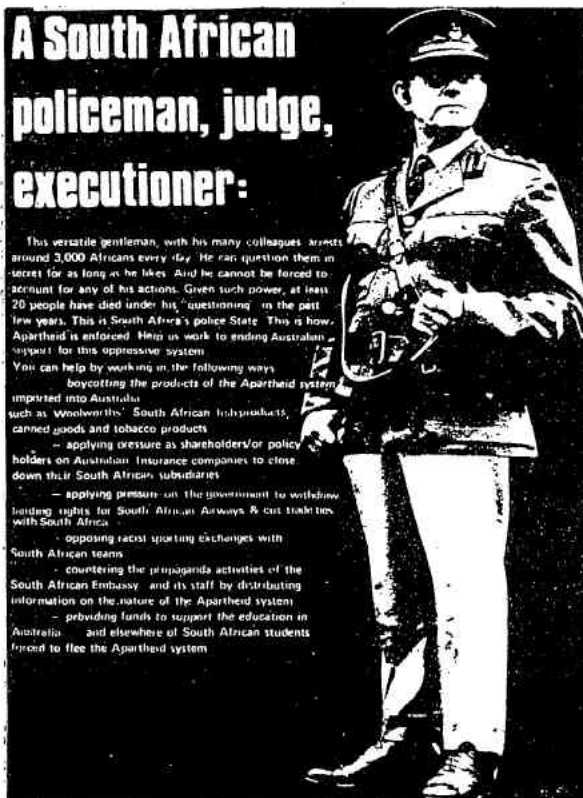
Fake forms, distributed nationally were found mixed up with genuine petitions calling for a total arms embargo against South Africa. The fakes contained subtle word changes apparently aimed at presenting the Anti-Apartheid Movement as extremist and violently pro-Marxist. The movement's executive secretary Mike Terry said Special Branch detectives told him they too had little doubt from their investigations that the counterfeits had come

from South Africa House. But because no crime had apparently taken place they were unable to take any action.

Now, following Rhoodie's allegations, Anti-Apartheid is calling for the immediate closure of South African Embassy's information section. Says Mike Terry, "The whole petition episode was clearly designed to discredit and disrupt us. Although in general it backfired and we were able to make publicity out of it, we can never be sure how much damage has been done amongst our supporters."

For the WCC's part, Dr Potter hopes the expose of South Africa's campaign of sabotage will yet serve to strengthen an understanding of, and support for the PCR grants. But he adds: "It is an interesting commentary on the state of the churches today, especially in the West, that they will get enraged over our grant to the liberation movements last year but are practically silent when revelations are made about the busting of sanctions with the approval of governments and about the misinformation campaign."

Kathy Lowe.



using a 1978 speakers' tour of US and Canadian churches by League clerics announced that one expected result was "the encouraging of withholding of funds to the United Methodist Church until she withdraws from the WCC."

The League's vehement attacks on the WCC culminated in July 1978 in the launching of the International Network of Confessing Christians (INCC). A League-organized London conference brought together groups from Rhodesia, Germany, Australia, New Zealand, the United States and the UK in an attempt "to turn back the growing influence of Christ-Marxism within mainline churches, particularly of those whose denominations belong to the WCC." The whole ecumenical movement, they declared, had become heretical, modernistic and deceitful.

At the time they refuted any suggestion of undercover financial backing from any government in Southern Africa. INCC chairman, Fred Shaw, informed the press that the Network was "supra political and supra racial".

support for those suffering racist oppression provoked similar outbursts in the League's *Encounter* paper. No less than three major articles in the February issue condemned the WCC. All Christians whose churches still belonged to the WCC and South African Council of Churches were called on "to take urgent and appropriate steps to have the councils of their own denominations sever all ties with these bodies".

Like the WCC, the SACC, one of the few influential organizations opposed to apartheid still operating inside South Africa, comes under regular fire from the League. Mrs Fed Shaw told the Rhodesian *Christian Science Monitor* that the SACC received five million rand from overseas in 1977 and that the money was used to "distribute kits with directions on how to make bombs". She added that the League did not have any documentation on the kits yet.

The Church's annual conference in October passed a resolution pressing their members to disassociate themselves from the or-

UNION

The Union seems to have come in for a lot of well deserved criticism lately. Extensive as these criticisms are they do not seem to have covered the full range of things that are wrong with the Union. Such as its narrow view of what constitutes entertainment. Namely, three nights a week of rock music. It would be futile to here discuss whether or not the bands that are employed are good or bad, the point is that since there is nowhere else to drink, and the bands are very loud, when they are playing, those of us who dislike the music, and would rather just drink and talk are deprived altogether of our far less antisocial form of entertainment.

The situation becomes even more unreasonable when we are expected to endure the other disadvantages that seem to accompany these rock bands; not being able to bring non-member friends to the bar without their having to pay a covercharge, excessive queues to buy drinks and being forced to drink out of plastic cups instead of the more orthodox non-opaque substance. These plastic cups are supplied because of either a) a shortage of glasses or b) the management's greatly exaggerated fear of alcohol induced aggression among the consumers of rock music. Whatever the reason for their use they have the effect of making the beer taste singularly unpleasant, and as plastic is an inorganic substance its continued use is an act of environmental vandalism.

It may be argued that, in fact, those of us, who dislike the rock music have knotholes bar to drink in. Knotholes bar is closed on Saturdays and is exceedingly coy about opening its doors at any other time. When it is open it invariably closes before the main bar and its drinks are more expensive. In addition its decor is uncompromisingly elitist and pretentious, it does not serve the full range of beer that is available in the main bar and the barman sometimes wears a bowtie. Considered with the fact that even there the music from the bar can be heard, it could be obvious that Knotholes bar is no real alternative.

What would be far more satisfactory would be if the Union were to put the rock bands downstairs in the Refectory, at least on Friday and Saturday nights. Since the Refectory is closed on Saturdays the extra effort of moving the tables around would be minimized and in addition to creating a better atmosphere in the bar those people who do want to listen to the music would have more room than they are provided with at present upstairs.

Many would argue against this proposal that it involves too much bother and would only benefit a small minority. This is not true, on those occasions when it has been done in the past the bar has been quite full, despite the competition from downstairs. If it appears that large numbers of people come to the bar when bands are playing it is only because people naturally prefer going out at weekends and the Union provides nowhere else for them to go, so they are forced to listen to the music.

The present union Board is also acting unreasonably in regard to the ludicrous suggestion of building a shopping arcade in the downstairs portion of the Union building, nor have they improved the situation much by including a provision for a referendum. If the Board can only get a dozen people to attend its annual general meeting how many of its members are going to vote in a referendum? If a referendum is held the Union Board and whichever business interests stand to gain from the project would have the resources to campaign very strongly in its favour and thus have an undue influence on the resulting vote.

With the country's declining economic fortunes if the shops are built they may never find tenants and the interest payments will become a severe economic burden. If tenants are found then they will most likely just exploit us by selling junk food or fashion clothes or other socially undesirable products.

Malcolm Jackson

One day in the Union Refectory



why a women's room?

more miserably miserable-ness.

— To provide a front for an overthrow of the Union?

Hardly necessary. Such fronts already exist within the Union, there would be little point in adding to them. Unfortunately for those fantasiers among you the actual reason is much more simple and obvious.

The need for a women's room has arisen out of the incredible number of different directions women have taken this year, and the lack of some base where all women and their interests, can come together. We have women working in student politics and welfare, writing articles for 'Woroni' and other publications, making films and doing radio programmes, organising child-care facilities, workshops, discussion groups, and social events... the list remains ever increasing. But unfortunately, other than at the Women on Campus meetings, there is little opportunity for women to get together in the one place and let each other know what things are happening.

This is important, as apart from receiving the mutual benefit of sharing ideas and information, all these women need support in whatever they are up to. They can only become accessible if there is a central base where others can find out what's going on and then know how to get involved if they want to.

You may ask then, if women were really interested in getting involved in these activities, then why do they not go to a W.O.C. meeting or ask at the S.A. Office etc. This is simply answered by the fact that is all too often disregarded. This is, NOT all women are political. The Women on Campus Group is political to a large extent, consequently, many women who are not interested in attending meetings, or don't call themselves 'feminists', simply don't come to the meetings. While there is nothing wrong with

this in itself, it is extremely unfortunate, as many of our activities are *not* political. They may be of interest to any woman, feminist or not. This is exactly why we need a Women's Room — any woman will be able to feel comfortable about just dropping in, having a look at what's going on and perhaps even adding their own ideas if they require response or support.

So, the foremost aim of this room is to provide an information and resource centre for *all* women. This does *not* mean it will be an office, and by no means is the above, its only purpose. It will be a comfortably furnished room and will have basic facilities for coffee/tea making etc. It will be somewhere to meet other women, read women's literature, relax, escape — anything women want it to be.

The room is nothing more than the obvious answer to all these needs. It is *not* a blatant display of some form of 'feminist sexism'. It is *not* a tactic simply to isolate men from an area in the Union. The Union more than adequately provides for areas e.g. (Union Bar, Bridge, Refectory etc.) where men and women can get together socially. The exclusion of men from a small 10' x 15' room, would hardly have any great impact in this respect.

The activities which emanate from the Women's Room, will be largely of special interest to women alone; otherwise, it would seem logical that they would arise from the S.A. or some other organisation. Consequently, the Women's Room will be of little political interest to men.

This then, is what we envisage to be the function of the Women's Room; and it should be quite obvious now to both women and men, that there is a real need *now*, for something of this nature to operate within the Union.

Sue Maslin.

winter of

'79



with
Jane Winter

Did you know that all of our student entertainment arrangements are organised from an area within the university that is totally separate from the Student Association? So much for student control of student activities! The ANU UNION is responsible for what we see, how we see it and when we see it. In fact it goes so far as to hire specialised staff from places as far away as Adelaide to ensure that we get the best advice possible as to what we should see.

In the simplest terms a monopoly has been formed here at this University with the odds being favoured in a big way AGAINST the student. [Groan . . . not again!] What say do we have as to what we would like to see in our free time at uni? Furthermore, where do the profits from putting on entertainment go? Does the far thinking brilliance of UNION manager Thelma Henderson suggest new creative means in which to use the money, OR does it get left to the wonder team that makes up the ANU Union Board? Hopefully all entertainment authority is not left to specialist adviser David Turner. (No insult Dave but in this case, two or more heads are better than one)

Rather than stir up a hornet's nest with further comment on the way things are run (and you will remember that last issue's thoughts on that) it's about time entertainment was given back to the students. We might even get a chance to have lunch time Concerts again (P.S. what about indoor concerts in Winter) and I'm sure some serious considerations would be given to the question of how to get interstate acts to spend more than a night in town. S.A. policy in this area has been rather shallow of late. Isn't it about time some serious thought was given to this question?

LIBRARY OPENING HOURS

Library opening hours have been extended as shown below, from Monday, July 23, until Friday, November 30, 1979 inclusive.

Menzies — Mon.-Thurs. 9am-10pm
Friday 9am-5pm, Sat. 1-5pm Sun.
Sun. Closed.

Chifley — Mon.-Thurs 9am-11pm,
Friday 9am-5pm, Sat. 10am-5pm
Sun. noon-10pm.

Life Sciences — Mon-Thurs. 9am-10pm
Friday 9am-5pm, Sat. 2-6pm,
Sun. 2pm-6pm

Law — Mon-Thurs. 8.30am-11pm
Fri. 8.30am-5pm, Sat. 10am-6pm
Sunday 10am-10pm.

Astronomy, Chemistry, Earth Sciences,
Geology, Medical Sciences, Physical
Sciences — Mon-Thurs 9am-5pm*
Fri. 9am-5pm*

* Authorised users only may have after-hours access.



It has been suggested that I make my occasional fumings against "non-political" people into a regular feature of this column. Each week I could select a particular group and chastise them mightily for their sluggish ways.

That group of students in Garran Hall for instance, who wanted (requested, applied to have appointed) a Warden to look after them, to take care of 'discipline and the emotional problems of students', should be attacked vigorously. University students are capable of living communally, looking after their own emotional problems (what is an emotional problem, anyway?) and good ordering of their community (what is meant by discipline; corporal punishment? being kept in after class? sending to bed without tea?).

It is not only laziness to expect someone else to take the responsibility of looking after you; it is an abnegation of freedom. Similarly, those students who claim to be "bored" with politics and interested in their studies: without acknowledging that their courses, assessment, library facilities, and ancillary

services have all been shaped or influenced by political agitation. Then there are students who don't have time to spare from leisure activities: sport, filmgoing, staring at the sky or whatever. Political activity of any sort might conceivably take an hour of their time each week — and lead to a better environment in which to pursue leisure activities.

The singling out of small groups of silly people, though, is of minor consequence. More important is to realise that the groups within society which do operate to our benefit are active and effective. The organisation of the Budget Day Rally and Vigil proceeds apace. It bids fair to become a very big rally indeed: delegates from all parts of the country are attending (students, lecturers etc.). The Trades and Labour Council, N.S.W. Teachers' Federation, Unemployed Workers Union, Australian Teachers' Federation and similar bodies are working towards the success of the rally. A.N.U. will be a gathering point and co-ordinating centre for the rally: we expect at

least as many students from here to attend as do visitors. That is, at least 500 students: think about it!

Students' Association meetings are the decision making bodies for our organisation. Nothing is done which is not approved of by the meetings. So we expect every student to attend. Next meeting is on Wednesday, 8th August at 8.00pm in the Union Bistro. If you are concerned about student affairs, about the people around you, about the way the University operates: attend the meeting.

People selling *Workers News* have been arrested in Civic; and though I hold no brief for that paper or its contents (in truth, disagree strongly on most points) I would uphold the rights of people to sell papers in the streets. Provided they do not annoy, harass or molest passers-by, whether they have an official permit or not should make no difference.

Enough of this column for now: I refer you, for entertainment and instructive advice, to the article on page 18 on the occupation

THURSDAY 16/8 FRIDAY 17/8

BUSH WEEK

CINETHON

Featuring — Entries from the Film Competition

The Goodbye Girl
Smokey & The Bandit
Doctor Strangelove
Sleeper
Fist Full of Dynamite
Cat Ballou

Cost: \$2.00

Food & drink on sale

NO ALCOHOL.



↑ an ethnic space filler.

GRADUATES

ENGINEERS, ECONOMISTS,
NATURAL & SOCIAL SCIENTISTS

Graduates are sought for the Bureau of Transport Economics which undertakes research and investigations in all areas of Transport. These investigations provide the bases for assistance and advice provided to the Commonwealth Government on the economic, technical and financial aspects of transport in Australia.

Recent activities have covered the trucking industry, international and domestic air transport and road and rail upgradings.

The BTE is located in Canberra and graduates usually enter through the Public Service Board's Assistant Research Officer Scheme. Commencing salary is in the range of \$9816 to \$11392.

Applications should be made to the Regional Director's Office, Public Service Board:
INDICATING THE BTE OR THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT AS YOUR FIRST PREFERENCE.

The Public Service Board Regional Directors can be contacted on

Canberra	49 8866
Sydney	232 5700
Melbourne	662 2411
Brisbane	225 2517
Adelaide	50 6377
Perth	322 3666
Hobart	20 5011
Darwin	80 2746

Applications should be submitted by 17 August 1979.

BUREAU OF
TRANSPORT
ECONOMICS



liberals and secession

The ANU Secession Society is an unusual body to which active membership is by invitation only. While maintaining an apolitical stance the Secession Society nevertheless has strong links with and support from the Liberal Society.

At the last meeting of the Liberal Society Mike Norbury and David Upfal, both prominent and active members of the secession Society, were present as members of the Liberal Society. I am informed that on the matter of Liberal support for the secession movement, the two spoke strongly for a 'behind the scenes' support, arguing that an association with the word 'Liberal' would be the touch of death. David Upfal agreed that the ANU Secession Society was merely a front for those groups who felt that more could be achieved with an anonymous facade. He named these groups as being Jewish students, Maoists, and, of course, Liberals. My informant tells me that the meeting was easily led by Norbury and Upfal, both being articulate spokespersons of the secession cause. In the end it was decided that support should be of an individual



nature, with all members of the Liberal Society to hopefully give their aid.

An example of this individual support is a leaflet put out earlier this year by the Secession Society. The leaflet was laid out by David Upfal using Student Association facilities and *Woroni* Letraset. On inquiry I found that John Gunn, former president of the Liberal Society, had indicated that Upfal was acting under the auspices of the Liberal Society.

Recently John Gunn resigned as president of the Liberal Society. As I understand it, he was given the choice between a vote of no confidence and resigning, and took the latter course. (The resignation is not, as yet, confirmed). While the election has yet to be held, or even announced, the strong favourite is the very same Mike Norbury who signs himself president of the ANU Secession Society. Norbury has been attending executive meetings of the society for some time now, ironically, at the invitation of John Gunn. If Norbury does become president (and in the world of Liberal politics that is by no

means certain) then it would be absurd and indeed impossible to deny a very explicit link between the Liberal and Secession Societies.

To Liberal Society watchers the eventual resignation or expulsion of John Gunn was to be expected, and thus the actuality came as no surprise. At the beginning of the year Gunn was virtually unknown to both the campus as a whole and Liberal Society members in particular. His election as president was an ego boost to that prime egotist, the late-but-not-so-great Alastair J. M. Walton. Walton has since boasted that he deliberately chose a nobody and used his influence to persuade the Liberals to vote for him. Walton's reasons are slightly obscure but basically he did it just to show that he could. Walton's influence could not last long and Society members were soon heard to be regretting having voted for Gunn. Thus it was inevitable that Gunn would go and now he has gone.

"Tacitus"

WHAT ARE WE HERE FOR ?

Moving slowly through the channels of the School of General Studies at present is a document called the Heathcote Report. Its principal point is a concern that certain Faculties/Departments in this university are passing too many students at the end of each year. Professor Heathcote is Professor of Mathematical Statistics in the Department of Statistics.

To quote from his report: "One question is to what extent have considerations of welfare and the desire to broaden the numbers of educated (partially?) members of the community altered the more traditional role of the university?"

Professor Heathcote's concern stems from the fear that the social liberalism of broad education may lower the university's academic standards. Although the greater the number of students a Department has, the greater its resource entitlements, Professor Heathcote does not accuse his colleagues of chasing dollars. He blames low failure rates on egalitarian philosophies. (Tut, tut.) He then, however, goes on to contend that if the Departments of Anthropology and Prehistory and Sociology were to adopt failure rates similar to that of Economics, they would be overstaffed. He therefore sees the current staffing formula as encouraging low standards at the expense of the so-called higher standards of the Department of Economics. Although he regards the 'soft options' of academia — the social sciences — as worthy of funding and perhaps best suited to less 'rigorous' standards, he concludes his paper with an appeal to the university to look again at resource allocation for what he calls 'professional faculties'. In other words, the Faculty of Economics. More seriously, he is asking for a differentiation between so-called professional studies, and those of wider scope which he considers non-professional, with a resource bias towards the former.

It would seem appropriate to ask — what are most students here for anyway? No doubt there are some who desire a strictly professional, job-oriented university training. Why, however, should this be held up as more desirable than the broader, more general, more socially oriented form of learning that many students want? Certainly there are differences in the types of courses offered in universities. But why turn differences into odious comparisons?

Most open to contention is his equating of low failure rates with low standards. There are other reasons for the differing requirements for a 'Pass' in the Faculties of Arts and Economics. Drawing from a paper by Professor Mulvaney of Prehistory: higher failure rates may "reflect different teaching attitudes which militate against student interest and motivation". Higher failure rates are more common in courses (i.e. Economics) which rely on final compulsory exams rather than continuous assessment, (i.e. many subjects in the Faculty of Arts). Mulvaney considers that with continuous assessment, students tend to either drop out if they get too far behind and hence are not counted in the final failure rate. Whether or not this is the case, I would suggest that continuous assessment programs at least allow for more pursuit of individual interests — hence students tend to be more interested, and less likely to fail.

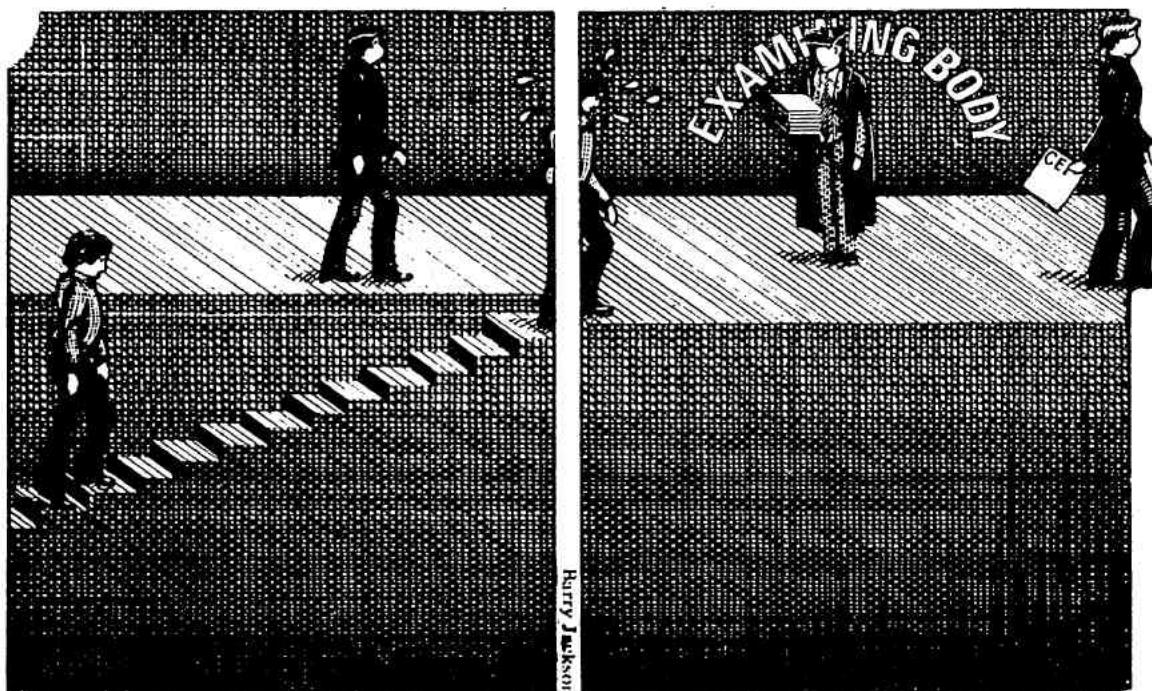
The question also remains — is the onus for passing or failing solely on the student? Do

not methods and attitudes of teaching play a major part; Are we here merely to *qualify*, or to *learn* in accordance with our wishes and social values? As for teaching methods, a statement by Professor Richardson of Political Science may cast some light on the reasons for the high failure rate in Economics. One reason in particular is

"... the nature of the subject Economics, which requires an unusual combination of capacities in the student: capacities in both numerical and verbal reasoning, and in the handling of abstract models which appear to refer to the real world yet are patently unrealistic."

Such a difficult task would indeed need to be taught well. I leave you all to consider the real implications of the Heathcote Report.

Chris Keats
Education Welfare
Officer.



WHO NEEDS IT

SELLING SERENITY : AFTER TWO YEARS, THE CONSUMERS ARE STILL RESISTING.

In 1977 an article graced the pages of *Woroni* entitled "Consumer Resistance to TM". It was intended to correct the morass of misconceptions and misunderstandings I had encountered in coffee table discussions about the technique and at Introductory Talks on Transcendental Meditation both on and off campus. It is something of a tribute to the stamina of ignorance and the failure of TM propaganda that after two years the same myths enjoy as wide a currency as ever.

TM is popularly dumped in with all the "other" religious and pseudo-religious cults, despite the fact that the technique involves no beliefs of any kind, nor does it require any change in diet, occupation or lifestyle. *The International Meditation Society teaches a skill, the ability to exploit a natural mechanism for gaining the psycho-physiological benefits of deep rest and a fourth state of consciousness.* It offers eight-hour courses of instruction in a do-it-yourself programme, practised for twenty-minutes twice a day sitting

A common comment is the "I don't need it" syndrome, as if employing a technique to get more out of life is an admission of personal inadequacy. Certainly the research showing improvements from TM practice for criminals, psycho-somatics and the mentally ill encourages a therapeutic view of the technique, but this symptomatic research is swamped by studies verifying a range of improvements in "normal", healthy people. *Who doesn't need better health, clearer thinking, broader comprehension, improved memory, greater concentration, stamina and energy, faster reactions, more efficiency and effectiveness, a calmer, warmer, more stable personality capable of open trusting and rewarding relationships . . . ? ?* and the list goes on. These benefits accumulate with time. The longer you meditate — and regularity is very important — the better you become. While the technique is universal in its effectiveness, different individuals start with different levels and patterns of stress restrict-



comfortably at home, in the office, the library, or on the bus to Uni. One might as well describe a driving school as a cult!

Many see the benefits as "psychological", implying illusion or at least impermanence. The research shows no correlation between expectations and benefits, be they self-reported or objectively measured, and *ardent skeptics often produce the best results.* A knowledge of the benefits of the technique is as irrelevant as a belief in its efficiency — they appear spontaneously as a natural result of the deeply relaxed state produced effortlessly by this simple mental procedure. *The technique allows the mind to settle down to a deeply rested yet acutely alert state of control-free awareness, pure consciousness. The physiological parameters of this fourth state of consciousness (distinctly different from waking, sleeping, dreaming, and the altered or drug-induced states) describe an integrated level of rest and relaxation so deep and so comprehensive as to allow accumulated stress, tension and fatigue untouched by sleep to be easily dissolved away. The benefits of TM described in over 300 independent research studies around the world are simply the predictable consequences of a gradual elimination of these "abnormalities" — and we all have them — from the system.*

ion — muscular, nervous, biochemical — to the free and full expression of their potential. Not everyone achieves instant enlightenment!

Then there is the question of cost. Course fees have remained constant since 1977, cost increases being covered by contributions from advanced courses, notably the TM-Sidhi programme, and a tertiary student currently pays \$55, which compares favourably with other educational courses of a similar length and structure. *The TM movement is registered as a non-profit educational organization, and the tax-man ensures that all income is spent on covering our costs and extending the service.* In the U.S. the course fees are considered a miniscule investment in the financial returns that come from improvements in academic performance, but such incentives are absent in Australia. Nonetheless it would be interesting to know what the average student spends on luxuries intended to make life temporarily more enjoyable — including beer and cigarettes — and on courses designed to make Uni education easier, such as typing, speed reading, etc.

In this context questions are often raised about the need for well-appointed TM centres, personal instruction, world-wide availability of follow-up and so on. Why can't TM be learnt

from a book? In "The Relaxation Response" Dr Herbert Benson implied that it could, but his imitation technique has now been discredited by comparative research. *Each person must be taught as an individual and on the basis of their own experience for the technique to be effective.* The key to the success of TM is its effortlessness, and any effort unwittingly introduced at any time after learning can be removed by a procedure known as "checking", along with any doubts about the practice or experience. This requires ready and permanent access to a trained teacher — the cost of unlimited checking anywhere in the world is covered in the initial course fee — and hence the 3000+ TM centres scattered around the globe. Many people who practise TM want to augment their enjoyment of the technique and its benefits by some intellectual understanding of the practice and its relationship with the laws that govern nature, and to this end the centres provide books, articles, reprints, journals, scientific studies etc., and weekly meetings (all free of course). The centres also circulate a newsletter to keep TMers in touch with news, local, national and international relevant to TM, and with the availability of advanced programmes.

Many people point to the introduction of the TM-Sidhi programme — an advanced addition to TM which produces supernormal powers as side-effect to the acceleration in growth of consciousness — as turning many people away. Certainly it has not been a conspicuous PR success, but that is an unfortunate consequence of the need to keep the programme private. *There are now over 35,000 people around the world who make short-distance flights (unaided by muscle power or trampolines) as part of their twice-daily routine, and research on these individuals (dozens of studies in independent institutions in North America, Europe, and even Australia are in various stages of completion) will validate more effectively than any freak-show demonstration the genuineness of the phenomena while detailing the benefits to be gained from this novel exercise.* You can fool the eye but not the instrument. Those who see the TM-Sidhi programme as a desperate money-making enterprise have a strange sense of economics. The programme was first made available for experienced teachers of TM in 1976 when numbers learning TM were the highest ever, and the decline in teaching numbers since is a reflection of those deterred by a claim to mind-blowing abilities without objective validation. Quite why the TM movement would kill off its golden-egg-laying goose for a short-term grab has never been explained. In fact it stands to its credit that honesty and openness prevailed in the face of the PR experts' deadly accurate predictions for a media mauling were the new programme not kept under wraps.

For the cynics and the sceptics — there is hope yet. Those so committed to a life-was-not-meant-to-be-easy philosophy of life as to invent any number of excuses for not trying a technology with such promise of refuting that Fraserian adage — such grey drones are probably beyond redemption. Those open-minded enough to consider the possibility need not abandon their cynicism to try it out. After all, if only one percent of the claims prove to be true, it will have been well worth it.

Greg Carman.

exams — a new way of cheating



This new method of cheating, which has revolutionised exam techniques, was devised by Mark C. . . . and myself on Monday June 25.

It requires a student more competent at the relevant subject (having done it a couple of years ago) and can only be operated in units with high enrolments.

The two of you enter the exam room at the normal time — to avoid being recognised by the lecturer if may be necessary to have the other student disguised with, e.g. dark glasses, a false beard, a balaclava, a coat, an academic gown, or thongs. You fill in your attendance slip in your own name, he/she uses a fictitious name (as an extra refinement the false name could be enrolled in the unit in advance, or a student dropping out persuaded not to cancel his/her enrolment).

On the exam script your accomplice writes *your* name and on yours you write the *same* fictitious name as before. Both of you then do the exam; the other student, of course, performs brilliantly (or performs well, if you want to reduce risks — choose your own mark).

The rest is obvious — the names on the exam scripts match the attendance record, you have been seen in the exam room, your name is on your attendance slip if the lecturer or another student happens to glance at it (script books do not lie around for ten minutes like attendance slips) and the signature and writing even match the University's records in the unlikely event of them being checked. If you have taken the trouble to enrol your non-existent student then the Department and exams section will not even realise after the event that something has happened if you didn't take this precaution they would be more likely to assume their records were wrong or a student had omitted filling in forms, at least until it was much too late. No-one could suspect you.

I am not advocating that students cheat in exams, and I most certainly do not wish to give the impression that the above method was used in the Computer Science BO1 exam on Thursday June 28. However, I believe that the subject is of great academic interest and that Woroni should organise a competition to uncover other methods.

Ian Rout.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL



AN INTRODUCTION

Very briefly, Amnesty International is a human rights organization — now the largest in the world — which works for the release of men and women who have been imprisoned solely for their political beliefs, their religion, their colour or ethnic origin. These people are adopted by Amnesty as 'Prisoners of Conscience'. Amnesty works also for the tens of thousands of victims of torture, regardless of the crimes with which they are charged.

The A.N.U. Amnesty International Group was set up two years ago to campaign on behalf of imprisoned teachers and students. Few students in the world today have our freedom to speak; many are jailed, tortured or killed for doing things which we do without a second thought — signing a petition, going to a demonstration, saying something critical of the government . . . even writ-



ing in student newspapers. The Group now also handles Urgent Action cases. These usually involve people who have disappeared, been arrested without explanation, or tortured. For obvious reasons the cases have to be acted on swiftly. We have had some problem this year getting cases through, but this has been overcome. A recent UA case sheet is reproduced here. Still the biggest problem is simply finding enough people who are willing to write a letter (we pay for postage) once every couple of weeks.

We have very informal (i.e. small) meetings on the first Wednesday of every month in the Meetings Room of the Union Building at 1.00pm. Usually we discuss Amnesty policy, possible activities, latest cases, and so on. Everyone is more than welcome to come along and ask questions.

If you're not interested, that's fine. But please, please don't say 'There's nothing I can do.' There is.

test your sense of OUTRAGE

PART A

Every week there are reports in the papers of people being thrown in prison, tortured, executed. They have committed the crime of having political views which their government does not like. It's a bit like the daily road accident statistics; you just become immune to them after a while. How is your sense of outrage holding out? The six cases which follow are ones dealt with by Amnesty International members over the last year. If you feel angry, disgusted or just frustrated about a case, score one point.

** Lin Shu-yang, a 50 year old mechanic, was arrested in Taiwan for suspected pro-communist activities, namely, contact with the Taiwan Communist Party during the period of Japanese rule. He was arrested in 1950. Mr Lin has been in prison for 29 years.

** Vicente Mendoza Martinez, a 22 year old student, was kidnapped from his home in Mexico by men identified as members of the state police force. His disappearance followed University support for the claims of local peasants regarding land tenure which met with violent repression. In 1977, 30 peasants were killed by the military. When students held a protest rally armed troops closed off the town and opened fire into the crowd. Mendoza Martinez is believed to have been tortured. He has not been heard of since his disappearance.

** In the Philippines, Mrs Trinidad Herrera, a well known leader of an urban poor organization was arrested and taken to a Military Interrogation Unit. Electric shocks were applied to her thumbs; she was then forced to strip naked and electrode wires were wound around her nipple. One of her three torturers threatened to apply another electrode to her genitals. At this point Mrs Herrera broke down and agreed to cooperate.

** Boris Evdokimov, a Russian journalist, sent articles critical of the Soviet authorities to be

published outside the country. He was arrested in 1972 on charges of 'anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda'. He was ordered confined to a Special Psychiatric Hospital where he is 'treated' with powerful neurleptic drugs including tizertsin. As a result he now has trouble even walking. There is no evidence whatever to suggest that Evdokimov is mentally ill.

** From the testimony of two escaped political prisoners from Equatorial Guinea: 'The National Guard invented the most incredible methods of torture, such as the 'injection' method, where they beat a prisoner on the ribs and testicles, while forcing him to swallow water. Women had thorns and other objects thrust up their vaginas, and then they were raped. If the guards got bored with this, they might tie up a prisoner with wire, pour petrol over him, and burn him alive in the prison courtyard, in front of everyone . . .'

** Miss Sugijah, like tens of thousands of other Indonesians, has been in prison without trial since 1965. The Indonesian Government claims that Sugijah was involved in the abortive coup in October 1965. There is no evidence to suggest that she was; consequently the government has never put its allegations to the test of a public trial. Sugijah differs from fellow detainees in only one respect: when arrested in 1965, she was 13 years old.

SCORE:

- 1-3: Crawl away. It was probably only the torture cases that disturbed you, if any. You have lost, or never acquired, any sense of outrage.
- 4-6: There is still hope, unless you rejected any because you didn't like their politics (in which case see 1-3 above. You have missed the point.)
- 6 You pass with flying colours. You get no prize. It is easy enough to ignore what is going on in the world today; difficult to accept it; but not impossible to do something about it. Go on to Part B.



PART B.

Amnesty International has been successfully applying the following methods for eighteen years. *They do work.* Over half the prisoners adopted by A.I. are released. How many of the following things would you be prepared to do?

- ** Write a letter to a foreign Head of State
- ** Write a letter to a newspaper
- ** Take up a petition
- ** Approach your local M.P., professional organizations, trade unions, cultural groups
- ** Form a delegation to visit an embassy
- ** Anything at all which would help to put pressure on a government to free political prisoners and end torture.

SCORE:

1-6 Join Amnesty International now. Not everyone has the time to become actively involved. But even if you write only a single letter you are doing *something*.

amnesty, revolution and the third world: A PERSONAL VIEW

Amnesty International is a non-political organization; non-political in the sense that it intervenes in all cases of political imprisonment and torture regardless of the complexion of the government which perpetrates the crimes. It has adopted prisoners in more than 100 countries, including both the Soviet Union and the United States. Nevertheless Amnesty works in a highly political sphere. It makes no difference to the Organization whether or not a country is a 'democracy', in the sense of majority rule, one-person, one-vote. But democracy also means, presumably, the freedom to hold and express ideas and opinions without fear of death or arrest.

The following is a purely personal view of Amnesty's role in the political sphere, and in particular, in the underdeveloped areas of the world. It does not reflect the official view of the Organization.

Political imprisonment and torture do not occur simply because the government in power does not like what this or that individual happens to be saying. It occurs because the government believes that to allow the individual to continue to say what he or she wants will endanger its own survival, or perhaps, more rarely, that such freedom will inhibit the economic development of the country as a whole. It fears the power which that individual has over others, or the power he or she possesses as part of a class of oppressed.

A view commonly expressed by repressive governments in the Third World is that Western concepts of human rights have no place in their countries. Freedom of speech, the right to belong to political parties and trade unions, the right to oppose; these are luxuries which the underdeveloped countries cannot afford. Thus an attempt is made to create a conflict between political rights and economic rights, the latter claimed to be somehow more fundamental.

The truth is that there is no such conflict. As Thomas Hammarberg, Chairman of AI's International Executive Committee points out:

'when exploited people cannot make their voices heard, both political and socio-economic



rights are violated... Amnesty International neither understands nor accepts the attempts made to create a conflict or a contradiction between these two sets of rights. The claim by exploitative, oppressive governments that the two are incompatible is absurd, simply because in actual fact they are not interested in allowing either. If as they claim, political rights can only come when the economic needs of the society have been met, the mass of people are in for a long wait. When workers are paid wages so low that it is all they can do to stay alive, when peasants are forced to pay taxes so high that they are never out of debt, they are being exploited. Their labour is being employed to increase the wealth of those in power. The authorities retain that power, in the face of the bitterness and resentment which their exploitation leads to, through their control over the means of repression,

the army and the police. Any opposition to their rule is stopped even before it properly begins. Likely individuals are imprisoned, tortured or killed. If opposition has reached the stage of organization, the organization is outlawed, its members eliminated by death or imprisonment. Torture is used to obtain 'confessions' with which to discredit it, or for information about other members and sympathisers.

It is important to keep this in mind when looking at what can be done to help the people of the underdeveloped world. What exactly are you doing, for example, when you give your two dollars to the lady from the Freedom From Hunger Campaign? Even assuming that the money does actually filter through to 'the people', are we really 'helping people to help themselves' by providing a water pump or a piece of farm machinery? These things do improve the living stand-

ards of the lower classes, but most of the benefit will go, in the form of increased profit, to the local bourgeoisie, and in the form of increased taxes, to the national ruling class. The peasants and the workers do not generally own the land, the factories, the tools. Consequently it is rarely they who benefit from improvements to them. Instead the money ends up in the hands of the exploiters, and serves only to consolidate their position, ensuring that further efforts at reform are blocked before they can get off the ground. Protest is met with imprisonment, torture and murder.

It is against the interests of these governments that there should be either economic or political rights; the system of oppression having been initiated to ensure continued exploitation. Socio-economic rights — the right to education, to adequate food and housing, to basic health care, and so on — can only be brought about by changing the system of vested interests which prevent such

things becoming available to the people. In the past this has been achieved by armed revolution. It may be that we now have a second alternative: peaceful, but forceful international pressure from organizations like Amnesty International, working against the system by which the ruling clique oppresses its people. If Amnesty achieves its goal of ending political imprisonment, detention without trial, kidnapping, torture, executions or even gets part of the way towards achieving this — it will force these governments to find a less harsh means of staying in power; namely, wide-ranging reform. Naturally it is an unequal battle, but Amnesty has found time and again that international opinion can be effectively mobilised against publicity-sensitive governments. There will perhaps always be some situations where armed force is the only answer; but in others, Amnesty International may prove to be part of the movement which makes it unnecessary.

The views expressed in this article do not represent the official views of the organization, or of the A.N.U. group

URGENT ACTION

DISAPPEARANCE: ARGENTINA: SIX STUDENTS

Six students of the Mariano Acosta school in Buenos Aires were studying at the apartment of a friend on the evening of 12 May when, according to reports, a large group of armed men in civilian clothing entered the building and arrested them. The men informed the janitor of the apartment building that they were police, but the detentions have not been acknowledged, efforts by parents to locate the six youths have been unsuccessful, and writs of *habeas corpus* have been answered negatively.

AI only has the name of one of the six: Jorge Sznajder, a student of physics and mathematics, and of no known political involvement. On 20 April, police had called at his home, asking about a youth "with curly hair" whom they wished to question. As Jorge was not at home at the time, his parents took him later to the local police station (Comisaria 31a). At the police station, they were informed that police were investigating an accusation

made by a fellow student, but a mistake had been made, and they did not wish to question Jorge.

The ages of the six are not known; they are believed to be aged between 18 and 20 years.

Background

The total number of disappearances attributable to the security forces since the military coup of March 1976 has been put at 15,000 by human rights groups in Argentina. Many of the victims are now presumed to be dead. AI has received numerous testimonies from prisoners, victims of illegal detention, who have been held incommunicado in secret detention camps, and who describe the systematic brutality that takes place at these centres.

Recommended Action: Telegrams/express letters/ letters:

1. Urge the authorities to acknowledge the detention of the six students; request information on their place of

detention and legal situation, and assurances regarding their physical well-being.

2. In letters to the Minister of Education, please take the opportunity to appeal for information regarding Jorge Gullo, a young law student, reportedly abducted in Buenos Aires on/about 26 April. His whereabouts are still unknown.

APPEALS TO:

1. General Roberto Eduardo Viola, Commandante en Jefe del Ejercito, Casa Rosada, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
2. Sr Juan Llerena Amadeo, Ministro de Cultura y Educacion, Cordoba 831, Buenos Aires, Argentina.



conscientious objection in europe

When the Whitlam Government came to power in December 1972 one of its first acts was the release of all draft resisters still held in prison. Since then national service has become something of a dead issue in Australia, despite periodic attempts by the RSL to revive it. In Western Europe, however, the controversy looks set to flare up anew.

Amnesty International, whose work on behalf of 'prisoners of conscience' has proved increasingly effective since its inception eighteen years ago, has long been concerned by the practice of imprisoning conscientious objectors. This year it has launched a major campaign aimed at France, Greece and Switzerland, where individuals who refuse to perform military service on religious, ethical or political grounds are subject to lengthy terms of imprisonment.

These are not the only European countries where military service is required. In Sweden some 800 people a year are imprisoned for refusal to obey the call up. However the sentence is rarely more than one month, and genuine 'alternative service' is available. Amnesty, sensitive to the feeling in many parts of Europe that military service is a vital ingredient in their defence programs, is concerned more with countries which offer no such choice.

In France, although the right to conscientious objection is guaranteed by the *Code du Service National*, exemptions apply only to those who 'are opposed unconditionally to the personal use of arms because of relig-

ious or philosophical convictions'. In practice this has meant that those who object on political grounds do not qualify. Joseph Heitz was arrested on November 1, 1977, while laying a wreath at a war memorial. It bore the inscription: 'To our dead who died in vain, victims of governments and arms merchants'. Heitz was a well known pacifist, yet his application for conscientious objector status was refused as his reasons were 'insufficient'.

Many conscientious objectors refuse to apply for CO status because of the punitive length of alternative service - in Greece and France, twice the length of military service - and because of the conditions of service. Amnesty points out that alternative service in France can mean an armed military corps. Even if allowed to work as civilians, conscientious objectors may be subject to military discipline, including a prohibition on all collective complaints, demonstrations and strikes.

Under new Greek law passed in 1977 - prior to this there was apparently no provision at all for conscientious objection - religious objectors are required to enter unarmed military service. This has had particularly harsh consequences for Jehovah Witnesses, who are not able to enter any sort of military service. In February this year, Vassilis Spanoyiannis was sentenced to ten years imprisonment for his failure to perform unarmed military service. The following month, Emmanuel Gazis, another Jehovah Witness, was sentenced to 18 years imprisonment.

Likewise Switzerland provides no real alternative to military service. Conscripts who object on grounds of severe conflict of conscience because of religious or ethical (not political) beliefs, are merely assigned a non-combatant role. A proposal to amend the Constitution by allowing alternative service as put to a referendum in 1977 and rejected by a substantial majority.

Many of the laws in question are clearly iniquitous. In France an objector has the right to appeal but is liable to be called up during the second stage of the appeal, and can be imprisoned for refusal to obey. Even after serving their sentence, objectors may still be liable to perform military service. When Joseph Heitz was released from prison after serving three months the police were waiting for him, and he was taken to a military barracks to begin training. Amnesty believes this is the result of a circular issued by the Ministry of Defence stating that those found guilty of 'insubordination' should be considered exempt from military obligations after serving 21 months in prison. This was taken to mean that those with a lesser sentence are not exempt.

More disturbing is Article 50 of the Code, which prohibits the dissemination of propaganda in any form which is 'likely to incite potential conscripts to benefit from the provision of the law recognising conscientious objection'. The offence is punishable by a heavy fine and up to three years imprisonment.

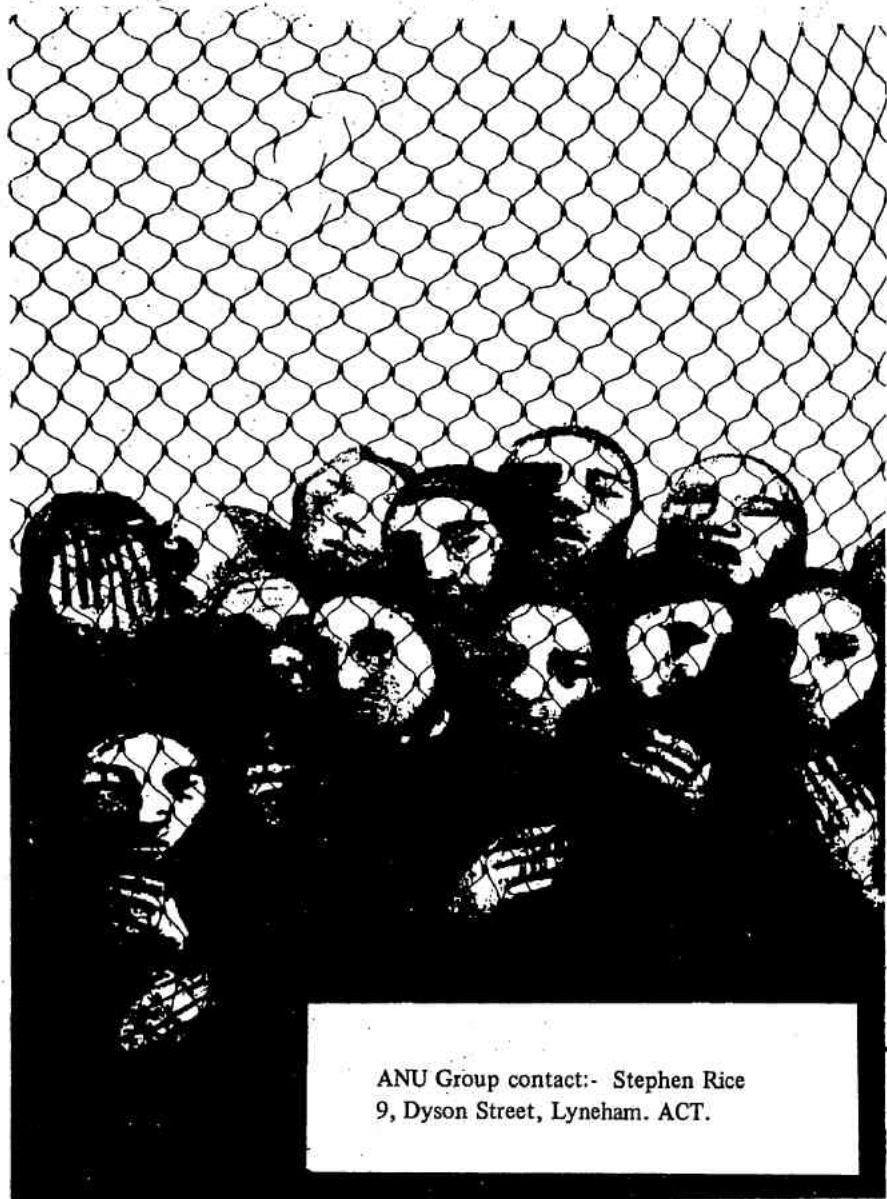
The provision was recently used against the Federation des Objecteurs (FEDO), an organization which has provided information and assistance to conscientious objectors. A court order for the dissolution of FEDO is currently being appealed. A statement issued last month by Amnesty's Secretariat in London condemns the provision as a serious infringement of freedom of expression, pointing out that it 'effectively prohibits the giving of information about the law, and thus restricts peoples knowledge of their legal rights'.

The issue has created significant divisions within the important Council of Europe. In 1967, the Consultative Assembly adopted Resolution 337 which granted objectors 'a personal right to be released from the obligation to perform (military) service' on a broad range of grounds. That resolution was promptly rejected by the Council's Committee of Ministers, who announced that certain states had already



settled the problem and that others could not, for various reasons of principle, envisage amending the law at that time. Two years ago the Consultative Assembly tried again, and was rebuffed in almost identical terms.

Whether Amnesty can successfully bring any change in these laws remains to be seen, but in the light of the organizations's phenomenal performance in recent years it seems a distinct possibility.



ANU Group contact:- Stephen Rice
9, Dyson Street, Lyneham. ACT.

MEMBERSHIP FORM

Amnesty International (NSW)
P.O. Box 2598, Sydney NSW 2001

I have enclosed \$5 as payment for student membership of Amnesty International.

Name

Address

Signature

A.N.U. Amnesty International Group

NEW RATES TO SOAR...

Rates for hospital and medical insurance are set to soar from September 1. This follows the Fraser Government's final blow to the Medibank concept in the May "mini-budget", and the recently announced increase of an average 13% in doctor's fees.

The most dramatic increase will be in medical insurance rates, which are expected to rise by up to 70%. This will put basic 75% medical cover at around \$110-130 a year for a single person and \$250 for a family. The doctor's fees increase will contribute to this rise, but by far the greatest cause is the mini-budget decisions on medical insurance.

From September 1 the Federal Government will pay no benefits at all for the first \$20 you spend on each medical service. Under the previous arrangement, the Government paid 40% of all such bills. Whilst it may not seem like a substantial change, it certainly is for the health funds. More than three-quarters of claims are in relation to fees in the \$0-\$20 range and no Government benefit will be paid towards cost in this area. Obviously the change would not have been made if the Government would not make substantial savings (at the public's expense).

Hospital benefits remain unchanged, with free standard ward care provided by the Government. However, this depends upon the availability of standard ward beds — something that is far from guaranteed. If you need hospitalisation and no standard ward bed is available, then you will be put in an intermediate or private ward and generally charged accordingly. Bed charges for such accommodation are also set to rise. The result will be a marginal rise in hospital insurance rates.

NEW RATES DELAY

The new rates for cover from the various funds will probably not be known until mid-August — only two weeks before the Government cover is withdrawn. This is not the fault of the funds but, as with the 1978 changes, it a direct result of Federal Government inaction.

The funds had only about six weeks to prepare major submissions on new rates for Government approval. This approval takes several weeks more. Indeed, several major funds were considering "boycotting" the Government decisions and maintaining present cover levels (leaving the public to pay the additional medical fees), so incensed were they at the third major change to medical insurance in as many years. In any event, you will have only two or three weeks to decide upon your own insurance needs if you wish to be covered from September 1. You will need to watch carefully for announcements of new rates.

WAITING PERIODS — NO CHANGE

The one thing that will not change is waiting periods. You will still be able to "transfer" from "Government cover only" to the basic hospital/medical levels in each fund with no waiting period. Interchangeability between funds will also remain the same.

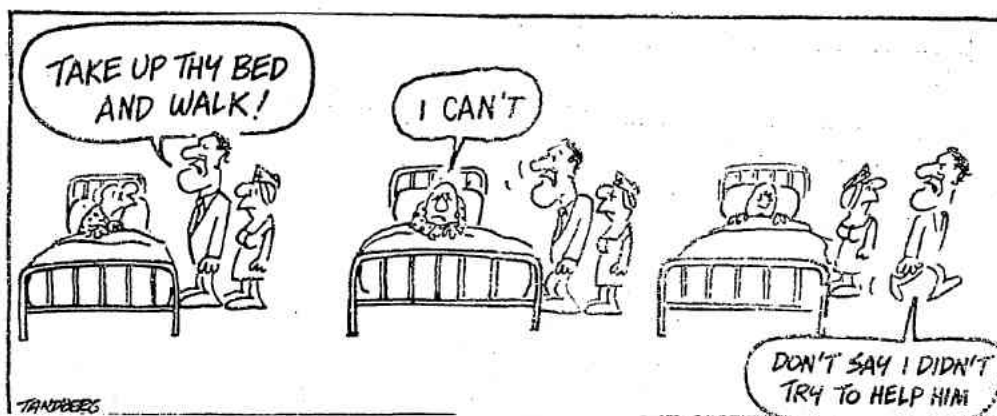
However, you would be well advised to contact the relevant funds to find out rules about waiting periods for higher level cover. Some students will no doubt want higher cover in the face of much higher costs. The AUS Friendly Society has solved the problem by continuing to sign up people under the current rates on the understanding that they will have to pay the balance of the higher rates from September 1. This means that the waiting period will have already been covered by September 1.

account the high cost of home visits (\$14.00), specialist consultations (\$27.40) and doctors charging higher than the approved fees.

4. Take out 100% medical cover. This would cost around (again rough estimates) \$170 or \$350 per year. The breakeven points are about the same as from 75% cover.

B. HOSPITAL INSURANCE

1. Again, check your parents' policies for eligibility.
2. Don't buy cover. You will be covered for standard ward cover, no choice of doctor, if beds are available.



STUDENT OPTIONS

There are still a variety of options open to students, but all will be more expensive. In brief they are:

A. MEDICAL INSURANCE

1. Check your parents' policies if you are under 26. You may well be covered by them.
2. Don't buy insurance cover. In this case you will pay for the first \$20 of each and every individual medical service (including medical services in hospital)
3. Take out basic 75% medical cover. This would cost you around \$120 (rough estimate at this stage) if you're single or \$250 for a family plan. The approved fee breakeven level to make this cover worthwhile is 17 standard G.P. consultations for singles or 35 for families. (i.e. $17 \times \$9.50 = \161.50 , 75% of this is \$121.13; your approximate premium re-funded). Of course you must take into

3. Take out basic hospital cover. The new rates for this are uncertain. However, it's generally a much better "value-for-money" proposition than medical insurance. If you're under 31, the A.U.S. Friendly Society hospital rates will be maintained around 70% cheaper than major fund rates.
4. Take out higher level hospital cover. This will cover you for better private ward or private hospital cover. Again students under 31 will have the option of the much cheaper A.U.S. Friendly Society rates.

INFORMATION

As soon as new rates are approved they will be published in major newspapers and advertised by all the funds, so keep an eye out for details. Most funds operate telephone information services.

The A.U.S. Friendly Society will be maintaining its special student rates and these will be publicised when available.

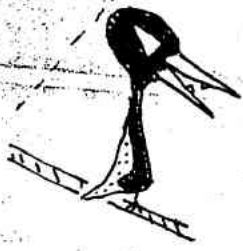
Brochures will be distributed through campus Student Association/Guild offices and AUSFS Pharmacies on campus.

The Friendly Society is already operating a telephone information service, including information on other fund policies as it becomes available. The number is (03) 347-8306 for Victorian, Tasmanian and South Australian students, (02) 26-6834 for N.S.W. and Queensland students and (09)380-2295 for Western Australian students

Alternatively, write directly to AUS Friendly Society, 97 Drummond Street, Carlton, Victoria, 3053, for any information you need.

Graeme Russell.





What are you doing down there Bert? The rafters not good enough for you?

I've been stood down, Sal



The Union's put a ban on dive-bombing jogging Ministers....

..So I let mad Mal walk all the way to his 707.



Trouble was, the Union suddenly decided to check with its members...



... and the stupid galahs decided they were white collar birds.



No strikee, they say, but talk sweet reason to an arbitator instead.



Mal gave them one, all right



And he fed poisoned worms to the lot of them.

MYSTERY PIC...MYSTERY PIC...MYSTERY PIC... MYSTERY PIC... MYSTERY PIC... MYSTERY PIC... MYSTERY...MYSTERY PI

MYSTERY PIC...MYSTERY PIC...MYSTERY PIC... MYSTERY PIC... MYSTERY PIC... MYSTERY PIC... MYSTERY...MYSTERY PI



Can you guess which miserable head of state this is arriving recently at the Commonwealth Conference in Lusaka?

Clue: It's NOT Queen Elizabeth, nor does he use Delva Hair Products



MYSTERY PIC...MYSTERY PIC...MYSTERY PIC... MYSTERY PIC... MYSTERY PIC... MYSTERY PIC... MYSTERY...MYSTERY PI

MYSTERY...PIC...MYSTERYPIC...M.Y.S.T.E.R.Y.P.I.C.P.P.P...MMMYYSST... Answer: Prince Phillip (of Makedon.)

THE DEADLY 'FISH' PAGE

KRYPTIK TALES ...

THE CONTINUING SAGA OF THE HOUSEWIFE AND THE MACAW OF ILL REPUTE

VERY FEW PEOPLE HAVE GIVEN MUCH THOUGHT TO THE BROADER ISSUES THAT GOVERN THE LIVES OF CRUSTACEA.....

SCIENTISTS KNOW VERY LITTLE ABOUT THE SAERO ELEPHANT PARAW. ONE THING IS KNOWN HOWEVER... IT IS ATTRACTED BY THE FUMES OF BURNING LEAVES AND FLOWERS OF PLANTS OF THE GENUS CROCODI'S, AND HAS BEEN KNOWN TO MENACE THOSE WHO INDULGE IN COMBUSTIBLES.....

PERHAPS THIS IS EXCUSABLE; I KNOW I HAVEN'T, BUT WHAT IF YOU WERE BEING THREATENED? WHAT THEN EH?

PLEASE NOTE, THAT DUE TO A LAYOUT ERROR THE NEXT FEW FRAMES WILL BE SOMEWHAT WIDERED. 3

1500 BATER OF GREAT SPECIAL.

KOZMONESBITT FOUND OUT THE HARD WAY. HE WAS JUST ONE OF MANY.

NOTE: ACTUAL CONVICTION FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF RAPIDLY REPRODUCING SPECIES.

THANK RON.

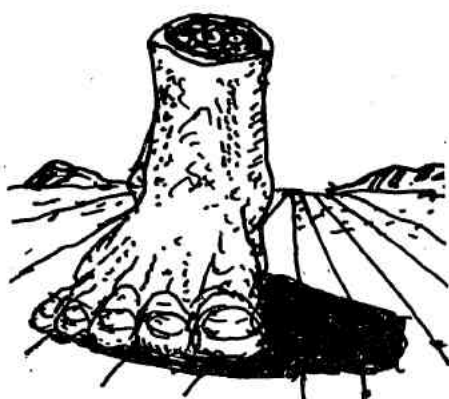
THE COURTESY FOR THE HEART OF THE SUN.

THIS IS A VICKERS MK. IV MACHINE-GUN, YOUR ONLY DEFENCE AGAINST THE MENACE.

AND HERE'S HOW TO GET YOURS!

SEND LARGE CHECKS TO: Kozmonesbitt, P.O. Box 1113, GUATEMALA CITY.

The Amazing Athols Left Foot



THE NUMBERS
FLOWERS
XTC.

A.N.U. Refectory, July 31.

What was billed as a joint ANU/CCAE spectacular almost lived up to its title. A goodly number of bodies, both curious and converted, filed into the dear old ref for a dose of Swindon's finest, supported by two Australian bands, Flowers from Sydney, and The Numbers from Melbourne(?)

I missed the first part of The Numbers' set, which was a pity. What I heard on arrival was very tight, hard-hitting stuff delivered with a minimum of stuffing about. The Numbers, a total of three in fact, look very pretty. The bassist and occasional



vocalist reminded me of Deborah Harry with a perm, while the male guitarist/vocalist could easily be this month's Surfing World centrefold. This, thankfully, did not detract from the power of the music.

I find it hard to find anything so favourable to say for Flowers however. To be frank, I was expecting to be left more than cold by this band, after seeing them supporting the Stranglers at the Canberra Theatre a few months ago. I thought afterwards that the trouble with them was that The Numbers and XTC were fun. Flowers were not. Perhaps if they said more than three words to the audience,



or even made eye contact with one or two people . . . anything to acknowledge that the audience existed . . . But no. All we got was intense posturing.

The set consisted mainly of covers in the Bowie/Ultravox vein, and what may well have been originals sounded like Ultravox songs that I had not heard. They were transparent . . . Nay, my little ones, not with the transparency of glass, but with that of cellophane. Very dire. Music for *Moderne* boutique-owners. Not that I have anything against Ultravox . . . If you remember, I managed not to pour strong alkaline substances over one of their albums in this column once before . . . It's just that there is little room for another band of a similar nature, and especially one as pretentious as this crowd. Never mind . . . I hear they're big in Sydney.



Many words have been used to describe XTC. "Quirky", "Off the Wall", "Arty", "Witty" and "Geroff" are but some of them. The truth of the matter is that they are very hard to define. I am still amazed by the fact that two guitars, bass and drums, operated by four people, made such an incredibly textured sound.



The set was dominated by the demented presence of Andy Partridge (guitar, vocals and facial contortions). This man is out of his nut. Colin Moulding (bass, vocals, hair and loud tie) remained perfectly calm throughout the proceedings, and the new fellow (guitar and forgotten name) remained more or less anonymous whilst producing some very clever noises, and occasionally doubling on a tiny keyboard device.



My knowledge of XTC is restricted to the first album ('White Music') and bits of the second ('Go 2'), so a lot of the set was new to me. Material from the forthcoming album, 'Drums and Wires' was interspersed with earlier stuff to good effect . . . the only new song that did not seem to fit was 'Roads Girdle the Globe': the rest worked in very well. Large chunks of syncopated, jangling sound were hurled out with skill and precision. The set finished with a trio of earlier hits, 'Radios in Motion', 'Set Myself on Fire' and 'Are You Receiving Me', which were really devastating. Two encores followed, and included a medley of songs from 'White Music' and finishing with 'Statue of Liberty', possibly their best-known song, and certainly one of their finest. No complaints from me, although they seemed to lack a little polish on the newer songs, but this may be just unfamiliarity on my part. The loss of keyboard player Barry Andrews has not made too much difference to the sound, and the transition from recording to live performance left little trace in the songs, although some received a slightly different treatment.

Many people came along because they knew what XTC were on about. Many others, I felt, did not, and were left somewhat confused, XTC are definitely not the sort of thing you can get into instantly.



Classical Records

Classics from Cleveland

The doubting Thomases who frequently expostulate that conductors in symphony orchestras are expensive non-entities ought to hear the new Lorin Maazel recording of Beethoven's 7th Symphony, in which the Cleveland Orchestra sounds rather as if it had had some kind of semaphore device beating time rather than a conductor. What I am getting at is that a conductor provides personality to a performance, and is also important in that he decides how a work is to be played. Regular readers of this column will know that I frequently point out how two different conductors can give vastly varying accounts of the one work. It is true that composers have written down their intentions in the form of an orchestral score, but just as two great actors could interpret a role differently on stage, so it is with conductors and music. There is of course a school of thought originating with the great Viennese maestro Felix Weingartner in the 1920's, who maintained that conductors had no right to impose their personality on the music. There would be Weingartner disciples who would find Maazel's view of the work to be near ideal, and seen in that light it is not a performance without value, but personally I think I shall turn elsewhere next time I want to

hear this symphony.

The Vienna Philharmonic is the chief inheritor of the Weingartner tradition, and they uphold it to this day in two recordings, one on Decca conducted by Hans Schmidt-Isserstedt, and the other on D.G. under Karl Boehm. Neither of these conductors interferes with traditional Viennese ideas of Beethoven performing, but both are more human than Maazel. Take for instance the finale where Schmidt-Isserstedt is joyful and lighthearted, or where Boehm is genial and gentlemanly, but where Maazel is poker-faced. Moving away from classical interpretations, there are also to be considered the majestic version by Otto Klemperer (H.M.V.) and Willem van Otterloo (R.C.A.), while at the other extreme there are performances full of bacchanalian gusto like Karajan (D.G.) or Solti (Decca). In this company, Maazel's version tends to sound like it came out of a well oiled machine rather than a human imagination. The sound is clear, but the close miking makes the string tone a bit aggressive and the acoustic a bit cramped. (C.B.S. Record SBR 235 965 Cassette RC 965).

Matters improve greatly in Maazel's new recording of the 6th Symphony, the *Pastorale*, to which the sound engineers have given a more open acoustic, and in which Maazel is much warmer in

his treatment of the music. It is interesting to note in this record how much warmer and more silky the string tone of the Cleveland Orchestra is becoming. Their previous director, George Szell had the deserved reputation of being a musical drill sergeant who pursued playing of skill, discipline and precision. Now under Maazel that precision is being put to use with the result that the Cleveland is producing an opulent tone that rivals that of the Berlin Philharmonic.

In a symphony where competition is curiously thin on the ground, Maazel joins the 1977 Karajan, and the Karl Boehm recordings as top recommendations. (C.B.S. record SBR 235 969 cassette RC 969).

Cleveland was also the venue for a third new release from Maazel, a record of Richard Strauss's *Ein Heldenleben*. Overall this is a very confident and heroic performance with one or two disappointing sections. *The Hero's Helpmate* for example is a bit dull, but where Strauss is blowing his own horn (all right of them in this work) Maazel is in top form. The recording quality is one of C.B.S.'s finest. (C.B.S. record SBR 235 955). Maazel would easily have gone to the top of toplist of the more blazingly heroic versions of *Heldenleben* if Decca had not co-incidentally released an even finer version with Sir Georg

Solti and the Vienna Philharmonic. I rather think that the more brilliant tone of the Chicago Symphony might have been more appropriate to Solti's view of the work which has even more panache and self-confidence than Maazel. The VPO, nevertheless respond well. Their violin soloist, Rainer Kuechl is a definite improvement over Cleveland's Daniel Majeske in the *Hero and His Helpmate* section, and the slightly tart Vienna oboe is ideal for the critics section. Throughout the work the Vienna basses purr their way along. All are well caught by the recording engineers in Vienna's sonorous Sofiensaal, except the harp, so refreshingly clear as recorded by C.B.S., but inaudible on the Decca record.

Among competing versions, there is the highly praised Haitinck version which I have not heard on Philips, and of course there is Karajan on H.M.V. who I cannot recommend because despite the sumptuous orchestral playing and moments of warmth there is a disconcerting air of staleness about it, and of course there is Karl Boehm; glorious, autumnal and nostalgic, an old hero looking back on younger days and past glories. (Decca import Record SET 601 cassette KCET 601).

Andrew Maher.

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reviews — Sex in 2 Planes

THE OTHER PERSUASION — A Collection of Short Stories with a Homosexual Theme.

A book such as this must be reviewed with respect to the stated intention of its editor. Seymour Kleinberg provides an introduction in which he upholds the value of a book such as this which deals with fiction from 1890 (a story by Marcel Proust) to the American gay literature of the 1970's. Such a transition provides a shift in the moral and social contexts of the stories which serves to heighten the fact that literature provides what are probably the only historical documents of homosexuality from anything close to the point of view of the homosexual. The awareness of such a history goes a long way in providing homosexuals with an understanding of what they are as elements of societies, and how those societies view them.

One can envisage most readers being surprised at the breadth and variety of treatments that homosexuality receives in these stories. Notional stereotypes (the ones that don't *really* exist, do they?) are presented in all their glory. There are sub-culture bourgeois and working class, artists, soldiers and sailors, schoolteachers and adolescents, drugs and booze, bars, queens, bitches, bull-dykes and studs, and many other less colourful characters. They may provide an interesting portrait of 'different' ways of being to the average reader of serious paperbacks. On those with at least some understanding of homosexuality, and more so on homosexuals, the book should have a much greater impact. The variety of impressions is still overwhelming, but the more so in that each reflects in some way feelings that one has about one's homosexuality. Even concepts and contexts that one finds anathema, represent certain social, sexual and psychological contradictions to which one can relate. This is, I suppose a result of having a political awareness of one's homosexuality that becomes caught up with the difficulties of one's emotional development as a result of it.

If I am going to provide any illustration of the multitude of milieu from which these writers' impressions derive it will be best done by a fairly random presentation of some of the points they make.

James Farrell (Just Boys) presents an ugly scenario of the sexual underworld of Chicago in the 1930's. In spite of one's rejection of it, it is obviously real, and that is a social awareness that one cannot avoid. Similarly, John Horne Burns (Mamma), Tennessee Williams (Two on a Party) and Ed-

mund White (The Beautiful Room is Empty) take one into the vacuousness of a world that lurches and cackles from the one drink to the next. Gore Vidal (Pages From an Abandoned Journal), more luxuriously, moves into a decadent forties France of opium and pederasty. The boozed queens and dilettantes constitute figures that could be called tragi-comic. They present an extreme portrayal of certain of life's emotional melodramas with which one can acutely identify. Their world is that of the homosexual on the fringe. Driven there as deviants they resort to the craziness that comes of being irrevocably trapped in the preconceived behaviour patterns that society has set up for them. These are the ones that lack the intellectual strength or the support of others to pull themselves through the pits of role play. Although one is a distant observer of their situation, it is obviously desperate (if at times desperately funny) and this again is a social awareness that one cannot avoid. The problem with the presentation of this sort of material is that it tends to perpetuate a certain social viciousness. It is too easy and common a gut reaction to reject these character 'types' as being typical of all that is repulsive about homosexuality, without appreciating the whys and wherefores of their existence. Still, as Kleinberg points out, the true extent of the helplessness that homosexuals have felt in the face of oppression has manifested itself in self-contempt. It is therefore necessary to understand the bar and party world of stereotype 'camping' as comprising gestures of this self-contempt, which is simultaneously contempt for the 'straight' society that engenders it.

Radclyffe Hall (Miss Ogilvie Finds Herself) and Joan O'Donovan give the reader a different kind of stereotype, that of the lesbian as a male trapped in a female body. Hall's lives out a 1920's tragedy. Her heroine dies, suppressed and repressed to the end. O'Donovan's Johnnie is more pathetic. She is a soldier, and cannot communicate her feelings to the young woman she loves. The story lacks the force of Hall's, written in the 1950's, its failure to bring out the *real* tragedy of Johnnie's loneliness is perhaps a reflection of the changing times, and the emerging obsolescence of this stereotype of lesbianism.

Ernest Hemingway (A Sea Change) presents a male vision of lesbianism, which although sympathetic, explains it away as the monogamous fascination of one woman for another after years of superficial experience in the world of men.

humanity in the very act of transmitting their genes. But, of course, his humanity is rather more diverse in its range of feelings and lusts than most people seem to give their fellows range to be. Their obsessions are often incredible, their emotions amazingly subtle, and their characters are beautifully drawn. Mr McEwan is an excellent writer of short stories, and his choice of subjects suits his style admirably as does his selection of situation.

In 'Reflections of a kept Ape', which relates the strange tale of an eight day affair between a woman novelist (who has only one character who she hates) and an ape (male), we are brought face to face with an absurd proposition — an animal which falls desperately in love, and is passed

over because of his lack of hygiene. This is patently a ridiculous situation. It is also overwhelmingly poignant, uproariously witty, and sensuous to an extraordinary degree. As in all of the other stories in the collection, the tale is told simply, and exactly. There is not a word out of place, there is an immense amount of restraint evident in these stories. 'In Between the Sheets', (the title story), for example, relates the story of a divorced parent who has his 14 year old daughter to stay for the school holidays. We are presented with a superb understanding of the father's awareness of his daughter's emerging sexuality. That is what we are presented with; it happens every day, to thousands and thousands of people, and yet in this tale there is a

depth of understanding I personally have not come across since I read Joyce's 'Ulysses'. Sex is Everything, and Everything is sex, and in that understanding half of the strangeness of the world becomes rather more clear, thanks to the brilliant pen of this very gifted writer.

The people that live in these pages are twisted and warped beneath the burden of their sexualities, their hopes and their realities are hopelessly out of touch with each other, they are, in fact, quite average. They are real people in a real world of almost unique perception. This is an excellent book, and its author a major writer, and you simply must read it.

Christopher Isherwood (Letters and Life) shows how even when society is at its least critical of homosexuals, they are still alienated from it. Its benevolence is tolerance not acceptance. Maude Hutchins (The Wreck) throws one into the wild fantasies of unformed adolescent sexuality, where the bursting readiness for new experiences renders the adolescent vulnerable to and very isolated from the reality of the adult world. In this story the sexuality of the adolescent is not explicit, but the visions of his imagination have sexual overtones which hurl one back to the pains and pleasures of one's pre-pubesence. Marris Murray (My Brother Writes Poetry for an Englishman) takes these passions into early adulthood, where they form into specific homosexual fantasy. Found out by his parents, the boy dies after illness as a result of strict confinement. His sister sees his passions (exemplified in his poetry) reviled, and unable to accept that, she in turn reviles her parents (and all adults) as cruel. In a sense the boy's death is a parody of the myth of homosexuality as arrested sexual development.

The very point of this collection is its variety. It is a coherent whole in that the multitude of impression constitute a view of one very complex thing — homosexuality. All its facets are not possibly represented in the stories here. One, as homosexual, belongs somewhere in this complexity. And if these stories do not give one a sense of greater being, they certainly give some aspects of one's homosexuality a sense of context, and hence a certain empathy. Most of the stories left me with only passing personal impressions. Certain sections of some of them really hit the spot. And that felt great. In the mass of fact and fiction that has constituted one's personal diet of reading matter, it is a noticeably different experience to be absorbed by something that, when it gets down to the nitty-gritties of love and sex, is not concerned exclusively with heterosexual situations. Combine this with a political awareness of homosexuality and there results a certain thoughtful intensity. Add to this patches of absurdity, satiric and sardonic comedy and inevitable human irony. The end result has an effect that runs from one end to the other of one's beliefs, fantasies, contradictions and contortions about being homosexual. Not bad for a single book, eh?

C.K.

IN BETWEEN THE SHEETS

by Ian McEwan, Picador \$2.95

This book is a collection of short stories about sex and its relationship to behaviour and the mind, and it is, quite simply, brilliant. There is a vast range of ground covered in the seven stories in this collection, ranging from the macabre to the immensely sensitive, and there is revealed a vast amount of insight into the essential motivations of humanity, indeed of the animal kingdom as a whole. We are, after all, rather preoccupied with the business of fornicating, and of prolonging the fate of our species through what is laughingly called 'reproduction'. Mr McEwan takes elegant advantage of this fact to catch

over because of his lack of hygiene. This is patently a ridiculous situation. It is also overwhelmingly poignant, uproariously witty, and sensuous to an extraordinary degree. As in all of the other stories in the collection, the tale is told simply, and exactly. There is not a word out of place, there is an immense amount of restraint evident in these stories. 'In Between the Sheets', (the title story), for example, relates the story of a divorced parent who has his 14 year old daughter to stay for the school holidays. We are presented with a superb understanding of the father's awareness of his daughter's emerging sexuality. That is what we are presented with; it happens every day, to thousands and thousands of people, and yet in this tale there is a

depth of understanding I personally have not come across since I read Joyce's 'Ulysses'. Sex is Everything, and Everything is sex, and in that understanding half of the strangeness of the world becomes rather more clear, thanks to the brilliant pen of this very gifted writer. The people that live in these pages are twisted and warped beneath the burden of their sexualities, their hopes and their realities are hopelessly out of touch with each other, they are, in fact, quite average. They are real people in a real world of almost unique perception. This is an excellent book, and its author a major writer, and you simply must read it.

C.L.

Ja army's a cumen

Do you think that terrorism could really ever come to Australia? Probably not. However, a group calling itself 'The Unemployment Action Army' intends to do just that, unless the Fraser Government does something concrete about the unemployment situation.

In a tape recording given to 2XX last week, a spokesperson for the group claims that unless the dole is indexed regularly, and an effort made to ease unemployment and its attendant problems, they will start blowing up Government property worth 'Hundreds of thousands of dollars'. The tape claimed that the UAA had 20 members in Canberra and that branches of the organisation were being established in all capital cities. It further stressed that the group had 'adequate finance and expertise' and that they were prepared to act in this fashion because they saw no alternative course of action at this time. The tape, which is about 10 minutes in duration, also talks about the proposed 'voluntary' community work scheme being proposed, and argues against its introduction. The speaker also touches on social issues in the course of the tape, and tries to make it clear that the UAA is 'not political'. He informs the listener that the UAA is an organisation that is solely concerned with improving the lot of the unemployed individual, and as such it does not intend to engage in acts of terrorism as such, rather in acts of massive vandalism, such as the destruction of government property. This, it is argued, is no different to industrial strikes, which also cause a great deal of money to be lost by the community.

It is quite possible that this tape is a hoax. Even so, it must be seen as an attempt to draw some attention to the plight of the unemployed, whose ranks are swelling almost daily. If it is not a hoax, then it must surely serve to illustrate the depth of the frustration that the unemployed are forced to contend with. The tape said that the government would be given a couple of months in which to start rectifying the situation. After that, the sparks start flying.

We can only hope that the UAA (if it actually exists) has its aims met, not because of threats or violent acts, but because those in a position of power finally realise that the unemployed are not dole bludgers, but real people too.



"In the last issue of 'Woroni' there appeared an article under the heading 'Dirty Rands' in connection with which the name of Mr Michael Yabsley was mentioned. It was there stated that Mr Yabsley had received \$6,000 from a wealthy Canberra Liberal for his Court actions against the Australian National University Students' Association and A.U.S. It was implied that Mr Yabsley, or some other person with whom he had a connection, may have been the recipient of certain monies from South Africa. Mr Yabsley denies these matters and we accept this denial. We unreservedly retract any suggestion that Mr Yabsley is or ever has been either directly or indirectly, the recipient or beneficiary of monies from any South African source for the purposes of these court actions and apologise to Mr Yabsley for the distress which the previous publication has caused him."

bushweek

Well, Bushweek is almost upon us again and fun and games are ensured for all:

Monday night - Drunk-a-Pub Dry night
Tuesday night - Richard Clapton & Kashmir

Wednesday 10-2pm : Market Day/Jazz/ Street Theatre etc.
5-7pm: Scuna/Dance Ensemble/ Jobless Action Play/ John Collis

Thursday lunchtime: Human chess game/ Cinethon

Friday: all the usual activities including Scavenger Hunt/Woodchop/ gumboot throw/ wine bottling Boat Races/ Live music/Parachute jump/ Ironperson MAG Smoke-In/Tennis & chess Tournament - Also a male manequin parade!

Saturday: Bushweek procession.

It all sound fun so join in and have a great time and don't forget to think of a Bushweek stunt (must be approved by the Bushweek Collective - found in the S.A. Office).

Also any suggestions or contributions for the Bushweek Rag should be dropped in at the S.A. Office - so if you think you're suitably looney, unstable or basically crazy give us your offerings.

All proceeds from Bushweek go to a charity which is to be decided at the S.A. meeting on Wednesday 8th August.

So, don't forget this year's Bushweek; Monday 13th to 18th August.

ANU SPORTS UNION

PRESENTS

woolshed dance

WITH

Black Mountain String Band

AND

CURRENCY

august 9th - 8pm.

All Students : \$1 tickets at the door

Others : \$2.

ANU REFECTORY.

albert hall

(heated) Commonwealth Avenue

SKI FILM



PLUS Dick Barrymore's "DAY OF GREATNESS"

MONDAY 13TH AUGUST 7 PM



Some of the best waves in the world break on the coast of Bali, and this film is about the Balinese boys who ride them.

"BALINESE SURFER"

1ST RELEASE
PLUS The ORIGINAL Space
Odyssey classic
"METROPOLIS"
A timeless vision of future.

MONDAY 13TH AUGUST 9PM

REGGAE Spectacular



"BOB MARLEY
and the Wailers

LIVE
IN CONCERT"

At the Rainbow, London

Featuring tracks from "Babylon by Bus"
PLUS JIMMY CLIFF reggae classic
"THE HARDER THEY COME" M

TUESDAY 14TH AUGUST 7.30PM

SGS board nominees

When nominations closed at 5pm on Friday, 20 July 1979 the Registrar had received the following nominations for student membership of the Board of the School of General Studies:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Faculty of Arts | Ruth Oliver Leiserson
Nigel Thompson |
| Faculty of Asian Studies | Dorothy Tunbridge |
| Faculty of Economics | Nicholas Eric Gillard |
| Faculty of Law | Thomas Joseph Brennan |
| Faculty of Science | No nomination |
| Graduate Student | John Adrian Carver. |

Musical Instruments

David Campbell

(DECEASED: sniff)

Pianos

Parrots in hollows
Hatch their round eggs
Changing moons into music

Pianos are practicing scales
They fly far away
Wherever away is

From eggshells triller
Than the quarter moon
Pianos fly playing.

Drums

The new moon is all evening
Crossing the river
A fragile arc a canoe
Bell-frogs make bell-notes

But the full moon is a drum
Frogs beat in water jungles
Painted bodies dance
In run and ripple

A hand a black cloud
Passes over the moon
Outlined in light

I did not know before
That drum music
Is many coloured.

Clarinets

Early risers
Clarinets are out
Defining a territory

They muse in blue trees
The meditations
Of benign madmen

Glory the clarinets
Cry from a bough
And shake the spit out

Glory they cry
To the farmer in the morning
Milking his manna

Glory — a clarinet
Blows by my ear
Knocking my hat off.

Triangle

Sharp angular birds
The white heron
Waits in mid-stride
Through a whole symphony

Cicadas hold the note of noon —
Eternity likes pain
Is a lifetime
Or an instant

Violins weep in willows
Cumulus clouds
Roll drums
Bumping over the bridge

And the triangle strikes
Ding — a single sound
Like an Adam's-apple
It settles in the player's throat.

'Cello

The cellist
Is embracing
A mantis
No he says
That position
Is not right
Shall we try again?
He takes the woman at the waist
He holds her to him
A dark music thickens the air
Of the amber green rainforest
Their breath lengthens & shortens
The dark wood cries out aloud
The 'cello has eaten
The cellist.

Trumpet

At the first blast a lion
Sprang from a furnace
It crouched down on its paws
And became a range of mountains

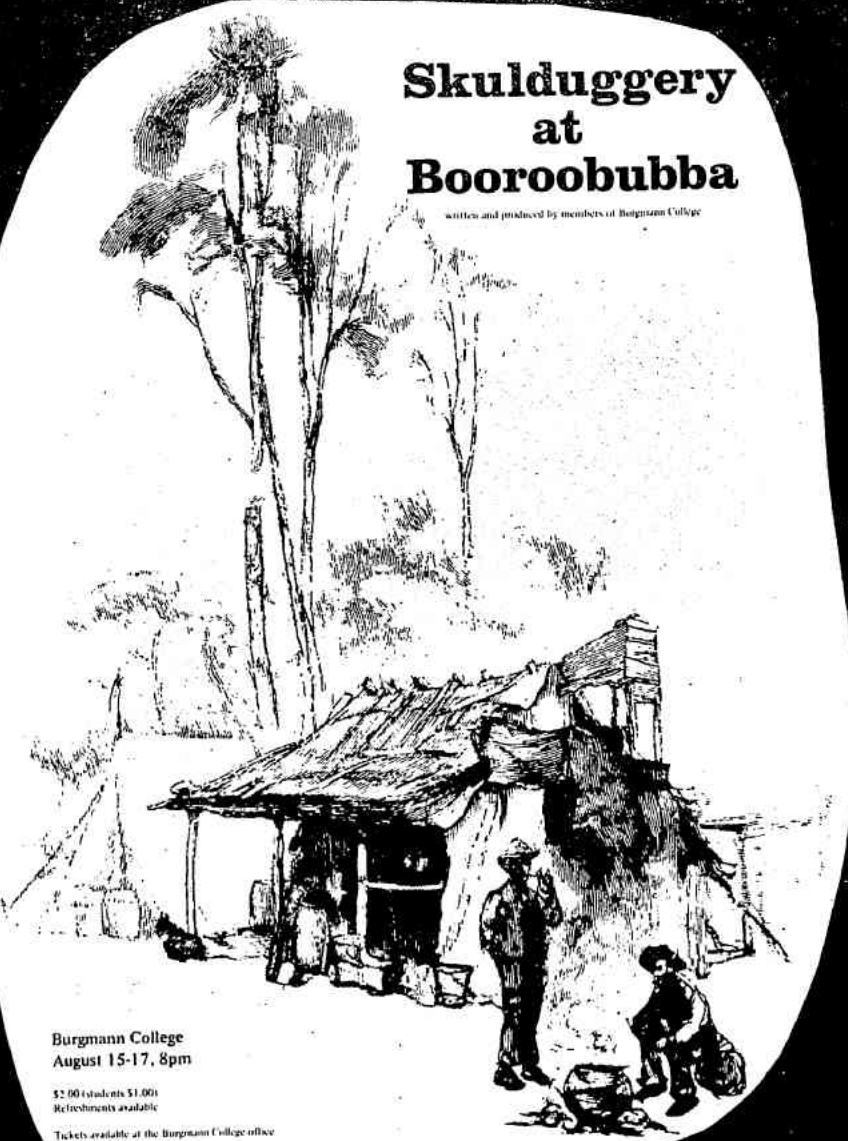
At the second blast of the trumpet
The hilltops whitened
In a trance in a blond paddock
Cattle waited motionless

Morning came in in bluejeans
At the third blast young women
Stepped from the trees
And stood about naked

Bark blew on the wind the women
Bent towards the water
At the fourth blast the river
Ran under the stones.

Skulduggery at Booroobubba

written and produced by members of Burgmann College



Burgmann College
August 15-17, 8pm

\$2.00 (students \$1.00)
Refreshments available

Tickets available at the Burgmann College office
Telephone 47 9811

SATURDAY NIGHT'S TATTSLOTTO NIGHT.
A Visual Rock Lyric by George Vacant.

Saturday night's tatslotto night / You can smell the sweet despair
If you're not born right you won't get right / Just dream homes in the air
Johnny gets home at half past five / to end a shithouse day
His life has just been fucked right up / Collingwood lost by a point
He charged home pissed, abused the door / Kicked shit out of his dog
Cracks a tinny and crashes on the floor / Screams to his wife "how about tea?"
But no reply comes from the note / 'Fish and chips are on the stove'
He screams "Where the fuck are you kids?" / But he just gets black silence
The kids are out seeking respite / Marauding through dark back streets
Bashing any old man shitless / Home Sweet Home in the streets
Chorus: "Fuck the kids / Fuck the in-laws / Fuck the food /
And right up yours" (twice)

Back home the tinny garden grows / He's baffled by the Magpies' loss
Perhaps they'll win on channel seven / So he turns the T.V. on
He's in footy replay heaven / Harry Beitzel paradise
But the football is a reflection / Of his sad desolation
Like the coming of Casanova / His chunders on the T.V. set.
Chorus -

Still no sign of the wife and kids / And the Magpies lost again
So it's bliss with Mary Hardy / Thrills in the Penthouse Club
He sees lucky numbers turn up / Bloody fuckin' nowhere
Ten bucks down the Tattslotto drain / And the T.V. set is drenched in spew.
The fish and chips have burned to shit / So what the fuck? Nothin's new.
Chorus, twice.

NRK lyrics by alex weasel. dedicated to all anarcho-syndicalists/
narcisso-cynicalists.

v.1 everything you do to me takes away my liberty every act of government
makes me less free. why do i have to submit to your tyranny i just don't
want to i want to be me!

chorus: NRK is the only way 'cause it's the way i feel today, i'll survive
come what may NRK is the only way (twice).

v.2 you can't really make me do anything i don't want to you've no real
power i am in full control if it seems as though you dominate that's only the
appearance i only comply to avoid complications. (chorus)

middle section: i'm not talking 'bout petrol violence flames and pains and
animal mobs and i'm not talking 'bout unreal communes useless trendies
and dope crazed freaks and i'm not talking 'bout soap-box ideologues
ranting and raving even when they're fight i just want to be left alone
can't you see that's NRK

v.3 why not arm' the populace a partisan militia who needs a police state
i just want self control: violence is a problem but can't we work together
under no rule but a common goal. (chorus)

v. 4 i don't care for no paper tigers cynicism bores me in the end there may
be no hope that's what i've said but who can help us who can help me there's
no answer no-one's got any don't try to push them upon me. i don't want to
be conservative but can i only change myself? (chorus).

TATTSLOTTO
CONSULTATION
6 OUT OF 40

Tatterslotto Sweep
Consultation, care of
George Adams
921 William Street,
Melbourne, Vic. 3000
If anonymity is
required, place X
in this box.

SYNDICATE AND
NAME IN BLOCK
LETTERS
ADDRESS:
3 Hatty Ct
Ipswich

507380449

SYSTEM ENTRIES

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WEEKLY ENTRIES

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required, place X
in this box.

SYNDICATE AND
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LETTERS
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SYNDICATE AND
NAME IN BLOCK
LETTERS
ADDRESS:
NUTTON PLACE
SID O'NEILL
ESHOES
507380450

SYNDICATE AND
NAME IN BLOCK
LETTERS
ADDRESS:
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SYNDICATE AND
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VIC

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WSP

A BUSH-WAVE ROCK NIGHT

AGAINST FRASER

REFECTORY
ANU UNION

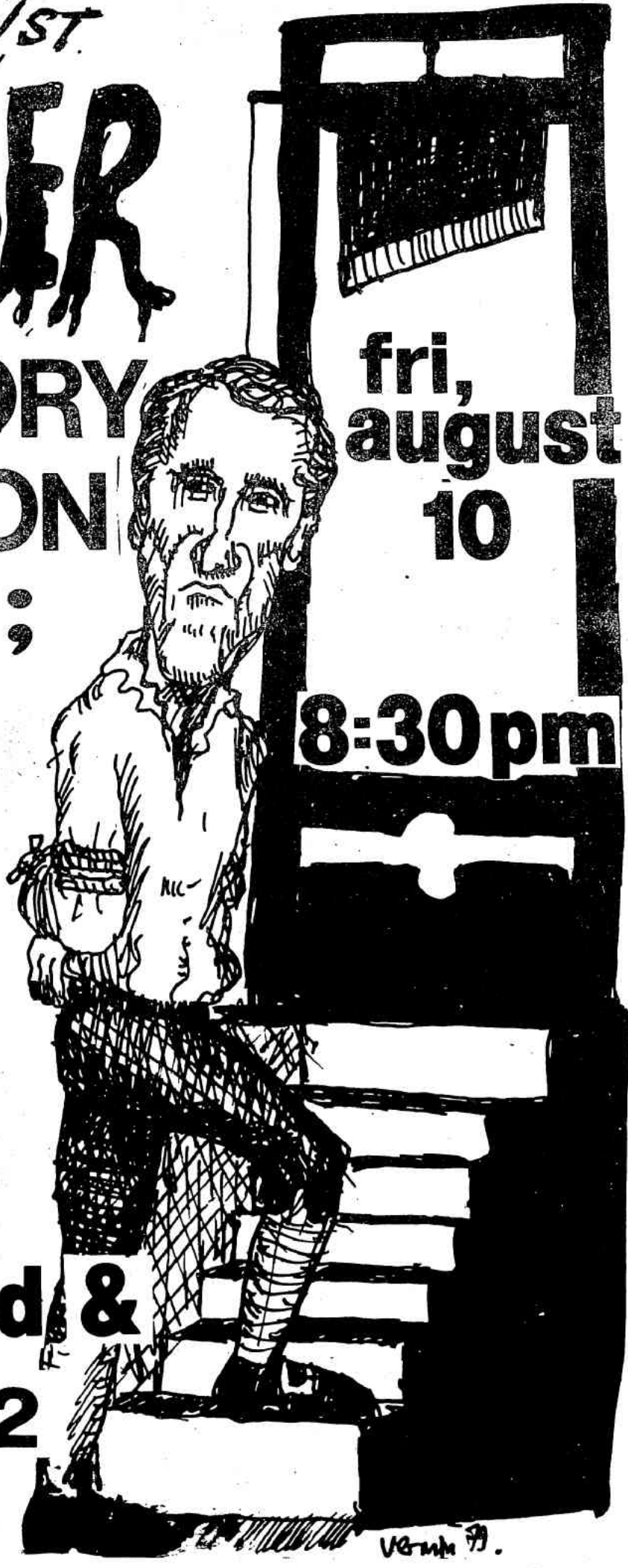
THE BUSH ;
AJAR

AND.....

'THE WORD'
MYXO

*(for the last time,
EVER!)*

**unemployed &
students \$2
others \$4**



**fri,
august
10**

8:30 pm

Veron 79.